VOL. II APRIL, 1907 No. 2

BULLETIN

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

The American National Red Cross

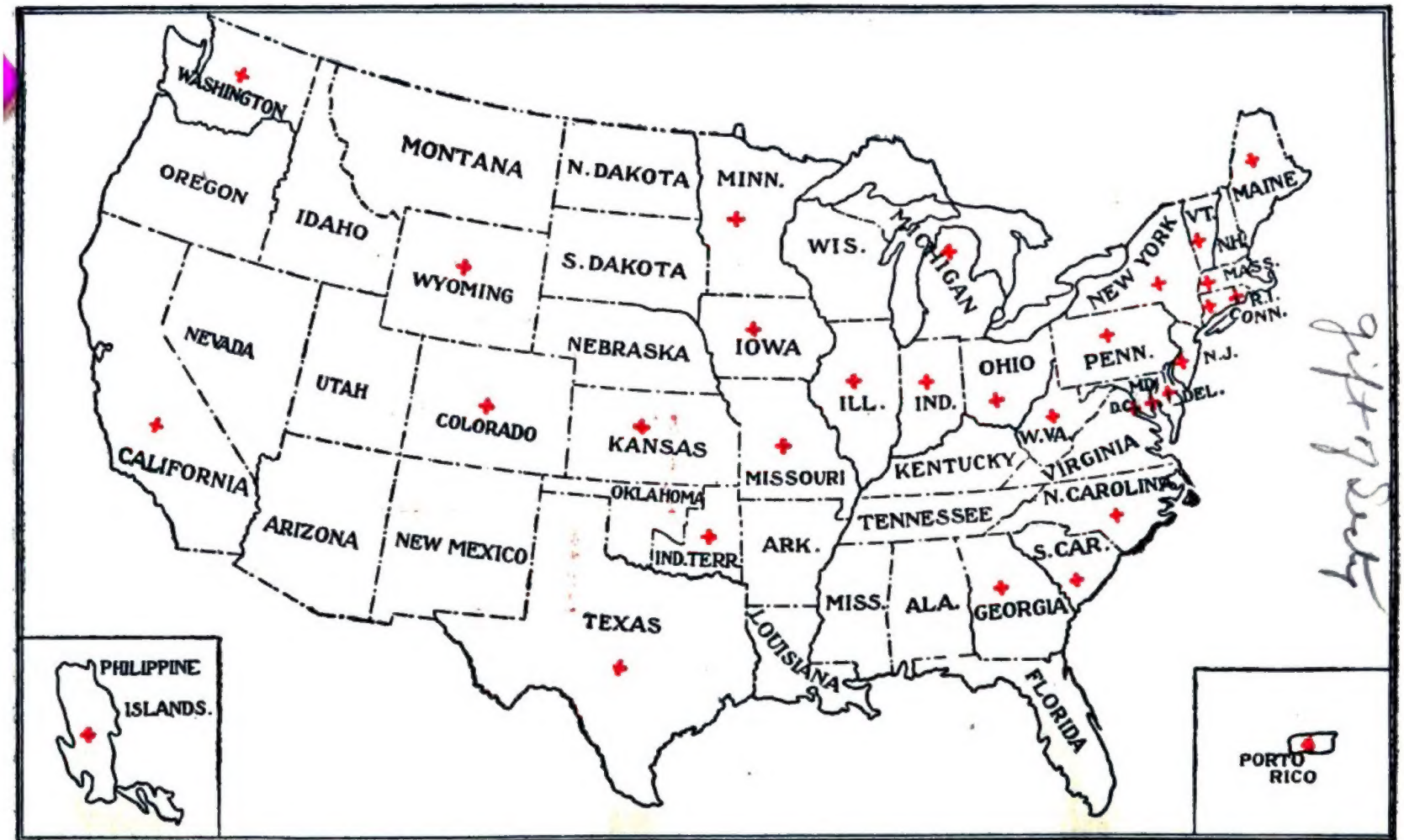
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Headquarters
Room 341, War Department
Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



NOTE.—Red Crosses indicate locations of Branch Societies. Since the above map was prepared the New Hampshire Branch has been organized.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Preface	3
Special Relief and General Emergency Funds	5- 6
Chinese Famine Relief	7-23
Kingston Relief	24-27
Valparaiso Relief	28-30
Gulf Storm Relief	31
Russian Famine Relief	31
California Relief	32
The International Repression of the Abuse of the Emblem and Name of the Red Cross	36-38
Relations of the Red Cross with the Medical Department of the Army	39-42
Decisions of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross on the Resolutions of the St. Petersburg Conference of 1902	44-45
Notes	46-55
Address of State Branches	Cover.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Officers.

President,
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Acting Treasurer,
HENRY H. FLATHER.
Counselor,
HON. ALFORD W. COOLEY.
Secretary,
CHARLES L. MAGEE.
Chairman of Central Committee,
MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. W. DAVIS, U. S. A., RET.

Board of Consultation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
SURGEON-GENERAL PRESLEY M. RIXEY,
U. S. Navy.
SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN,
U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Central Committee, 1906-1907.

Major-General GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A. (ret.), *Chairman.*
Brigadier-General ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Vacancy in Representative of the Treasury Department will be filled soon by appointment.
Medical Director JOHN C. WISE, U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ALFORD W. COOLEY, Assistant Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
Judge W. W. MORROW, San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. SAMUEL MATHER, Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss MABEL T. BOARDMAN, 341 War Department, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JAMES R. GARFIELD, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
Hon. A. C. KAUFMAN, Charleston, S. C.
Mr. CHARLES G. WASHBURN, Worcester, Mass.
Mr. JOHN C. PEGRAM, Providence, R. I.
General CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A., Wilmington, Del.
Col. WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Sangerfield, N. Y.
Judge LAMBERT TREE, 70 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. JAMES TANNER, Washington, D. C.
Mr. W. W. FARNAM, New Haven, Conn.

PREFACE.

The present Bulletin contains a map upon which is indicated by small red crosses the states and territories in which Red Cross Branches have already been organized. It is earnestly hoped that all those interested will aid the Society in extending the Branches in the states and territories which as yet have not organized. The suggestion of this map came from one received from the Uruguay Red Cross which has its territory well covered with Red Cross Branches.

The final disposition of special relief funds is especially called to the attention of contributors in the article entitled "Special Relief and General Emergency Funds."

The reports of the Chinese Famine conditions and the methods of relief give a graphic idea of the pitiful state of these starving people. The Red Cross, as at the time of the Japanese Famine, is greatly indebted to *The Christian Herald* for the remarkable generosity shown by its readers in their contributions to the fund being raised by that paper for this famine relief, and which it forwards through the Red Cross.

The Society is also indebted to Mr. Rodgers at Shanghai and Mr Hicks at Valparaiso, not only for their interesting reports, but for the work they have done as special representatives of the American National Red Cross.

The attention of all the enrolled Red Cross nurses is called to a special course in camp nursing to be given to the District of Columbia Red Cross nurses by Captain Bailey K. Ashford, Surgeon U. S. A. It is the intention later to have such courses provided for Red Cross nurses in different Branches where a sufficient number have been enrolled.

SPECIAL RELIEF AND GENERAL EMERGENCY FUNDS.

It has frequently occurred that relief committees at the time of great disasters have received a larger amount of money contributions than the committees have felt could wisely be expended. A time must come when for the good of the community which suffered the misfortune relief measures, save in special cases, should be closed. After the Chicago fire in 1871 a large balance remained of the relief fund and a permanent board of trustees, which still exists, had to be appointed to administer this fund. A balance on hand after the Johnstown disaster caused the relief committee some embarrassment and it was finally decided to make a general distribution of the remaining amount, which proved neither a wise nor satisfactory arrangement, but which seemed the only way of discontinuing the necessity of the existence of the committee. At the time of the Martinique catastrophe Mr. Cornelius Bliss of New York, who at the President's request acted as treasurer for this relief fund, received over eighty thousand dollars. As the appropriation made by Congress had much more than met the needs of the situation the question arose as to what was to be done with the funds in Mr. Bliss's hands. Eventually these were used for various other purposes, twenty-five or thirty thousand being sent to the Philippines. Various Red Cross and other societies after the war with Spain were left with funds on hand contributed for the sick and wounded, which in some cases still remain and in others have been used for other purposes.

In view of the possibility of such conditions arising in regard to funds entrusted to the Red Cross for special relief work the Executive Committee after giving the question careful consideration passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all interest on relief funds contributed to the Red Cross should be deposited in the General Emergency Fund, to be used for the special relief purposes for which such funds were subscribed as long as such relief is required.

Resolved, That any balance remaining from any fund contributed for special relief purposes shall when the necessity of such relief ceases to exist, be transferred to the General Emergency Fund.

Contributions made to the Red Cross for relief during war or after great calamities are made for the rendering of the necessary assistance to the sick and wounded or to the stricken community, but to continue this relief at the expense of the true welfare of those receiving relief would be an unwise administration of funds contributed for the benefit and not the harm of the soldiers and sailors or the community which suffered the disaster. Judging that contributors to the Red Cross desire that their contributions, which in many cases are made at no small amount of self-sacrifice, should be used when and where the greatest good can be effected in the line of Red Cross relief work, the Executive Committee feels that in passing these resolutions it can best carry out the wishes of its contributors and most wisely administer the trusts imposed upon it.

The General Emergency Fund of the Red Cross will enable it to render immediate relief in cases of sudden catastrophes without the delay of waiting for contributions to be received. This is a most important factor in emergency relief. Moreover, as in the case of Kingston, catastrophes may arise when it becomes the duty of the Red Cross to render first aid after disaster to a near-by colony of a foreign state before aid can come from the home country, which first aid can be rendered by means of this General Emergency Fund without a public appeal being necessary. Furthermore, there will frequently occur minor calamities, such as a typhoid fever epidemic, in small communities that will be unable to render the assistance required, which assistance can be rendered by means of this General Emergency Fund without a public appeal, a small expenditure of money being sufficient to tide over the community in its season of distress.

Just as this Bulletin goes to press a telegram to the Secretary of War from the Mayor and the Postmaster of Wellsburg, West Virginia, has been referred to the Red Cross office, in which an appeal is made for $4,000 to assist the unfortunate people of that town, two-thirds of which is under water. Unfortunately, the Red Cross is unable to make any such an appropriation from its General Emergency Fund for this greatly needed immediate relief. Could there be a more apt illustration of the use and necessity of the General Emergency Fund?

Thus the value of such a permanent organization as the Red Cross becomes apparent in the matter of the careful and economic administration of funds contributed for relief during war or at times of disaster. It has been suggested that in cases where balances remain from various relief works undertaken in the past by temporary committees, the Red Cross Emergency Fund would be the wisest final depository for such balances. The Red Cross would be glad if any persons or committees holding such balances as above referred to would take this suggestion under consideration.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. James L. Rodgers, American Consul-General at Shanghai, in acknowledging receipt of a telegram directing him to act as special representative of the American National Red Cross to supervise the distribution of supplies, reports, under date of January 9, 1907, as follows:

I beg to state that I will leave Shanghai in a few days for Nanking, where I will consult the Viceroy upon the matter of the famine relief and obtain the names and location of his representatives in the afflicted districts. The work of the Central Relief Committee in this city has now been reduced to an intelligent basis and as far as I can observe there is every reason to believe that their distribution will be effected promptly and well and with an accurate accounting. However, I will strictly observe the injunction as to the ultiamte distribution and, as stated, will see the Viceroy as soon as possible.

The latest information from the famine districts is to the effect that while some of the refugees in the cities have been persuaded to return home, there to receive the thirty cash a day which the Government is providing, the numbers in the camps have not decreased much and there is great danger of epidemic diseases breaking out. Everyone is alive to this, and as much care as can be taken under such conditions is being exercised through the agency of medical missionaries and some of the Chinese gentry. The stories of the destitution which are daily filtering out of the famine district are almost beyond belief, and yet there is no good reason to doubt them. If to such circumstances, which mean absolute starvation for many, should be added the horrors of a smallpox epidemic in the great camps where human beings are now herded like sheep there will be a panic which will spread all over this section of China. However, the important thing of the present hour is to relieve the starving thousands to the north of us.

On January 17th the Red Cross shipped from San Francisco three hundred tons of flour in 12,000 forty-nine pound sacks, free transportation for this flour having been given to the Red Cross through the kindness of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The American National Red Cross wishes to express its indebtedness and thanks to the Commissary-General of the Army, Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, for his great kindness on all occasions in arranging for the purchase of relief supplies for the Red Cross through the representative of his Department, Major Charles R. Krauthoff, in California, and to Major Krauthoff for the prompt and highly satisfactory manner in which he has at all times carried out the wishes of the Society while acting as its Purchasing Agent. The flour was consigned to Consul-General Rodgers at Shanghai.

Later dispatches from Mr. Rodgers recommended the sending of money direct to save time as the need was so great and food supplies could be purchased at nearer points; therefore, since this shipment of flour, $110,000 has been cabled through the State Department to Mr. Rodgers. At the request of *The Christian Herald,* which raised $100,000 of this sum, part of it was given by Mr. Rodgers to the Missionary Relief Committee at Chinkiang, and the rest has been given to the Shanghai Relief Committee, which consists of the foreign consuls, prominent foreign merchants and

FAMINE CAMP.

Chinese gentry. Mr. Rodgers cabled that there was great need of seed wheat for spring planting, so the Red Cross made an especial appeal to the Pacific Coast for contributions of this seed wheat, and met with a most generous response. Portland contributed over five thousand bushels and in San Francisco two thousand five hundred more were purchased. Transportation was again given free for this seed wheat by the Pacific Mail, and that from San Francisco was shipped on February 21st and from Portland on the 28th. To Mr. Theo. B. Wilcox, of Portland, Oregon, the Red Cross is especially indebted. It was due entirely to the personal contribution and efforts of Mr. Wilcox that 5,000 bushels of seed wheat were shipped from Portland on the 28th of February, on the *Numantia*. Mr. Wilcox not only arranged for the free transportation of the wheat, but through the kindness of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Corporation of San Francisco it was insured without cost. A cable notification of these shipments was sent to Mr. Rodgers by the State Department. The Great Northern also kindly offered free transportation from Seattle, but the shortage in cars made it impossible to catch the steamer from that port. Upon receipt of a request from the American Consul-General at Shanghai for contributions of flour and cornmeal, the Red Cross wrote the Governor of Iowa asking if he would issue an appeal to the citizens of that State for contributions of cornmeal. The Governor appointed Mr. Henry Wallace agent for the State. Mr. Wallace reported that the meal that would be contributed would be from the last crop of corn and not of a character that would stand shipment. He has therefore devoted his efforts to the collection of money, and the Red Cross wishes to express its gratitude to Mr. Wallace for the generous contributions he has from time to time forwarded to the Red Cross office. A general statement up to date of this Bulletin's going to press as to receipts and expenditures and supplies forwarded is appended to this report.

Later dispatches from Mr. Rodgers were received after his visit to the Viceroy, from which the following extracts are taken, and there is also given a letter to the *North China Daily News* from its special correspondent who wrote from the famine district.

Pursuant to the intention of consulting with the Viceroy, I left Shanghai January 12th, and after seeing some of the refugee camps at Chinkiang proceeded to Nanking, where I was received by Viceroy Tuan Fong, Monday, January 14th. I stated my wish to confer with him in relation to the best method of distributing the American food supply for the famine sufferers, and in reply was told that he had every confidence in the virtue of the plan suggested by the Shanghai Central Relief Committee, and that he would trust absolutely to the work of these gentlemen acting in conjunction with his principal agent, Taot'ai Hsu Kui Siang. His idea was to have the supplies sent to subagents, who with the missionaries of the districts should supervise the work of the local Chinese gentry.

Discussing the famine conditions, the Viceroy stated that the worst is yet to come; that although every effort to break up the huge concentration camps is being made in view of the danger of riot and disease, those engaged in famine relief will be confronted with great difficulties since it will be much harder to reach all the people if they are separated; that the means of communication are very poor owing to the now extremely low water in the canals and rivers—a condition just the reverse of that which brought the famine about; that the Government would soon try

FAMINE REFUGEES.

to employ the destitute ones in canal work, but even that would be difficult for many reasons.

The region affected by this famine is one of the most densely populated in China, it never having been affected by the Taiping rebellion or any other scourges, and consequently its resources have been taxed to the utmost.

The general impression I gained from my discussion of the famine with the Viceroy and other Chinese officials at Nanking is that they think there will be an enormous loss of life before a harvest can be made. They do not assert such with any show of indifference, but only as forecasting a result which can not be avoided. The fatalistic temperament of the Chinese is unmistakably shown in all their references to the famine, and while some might be inclined to call it by harder names there is no doubt but that the same feeling permeates the mass of the people in the cities. Their life at best is an unceasing and grim struggle for existence, and naturally the spectacle of thousands of refugees on the verge of suffering, if not actual starvation, does not excite as much sympathy and compassion as would be expected among more prosperous races.

However, to a foreigner the conditions are almost unseeable, if not unspeakable. I saw only a portion of the camps at Chinkiang and at Nanking, and I was told that they are infinitely better than those which line the canal to and at Tsingkiangpu. Yet the wretchedness, the misery, the almost appalling horror of the camps I saw are practically indescribable. It must be borne in mind that no rain of any consequence has fallen in this part of China for many weeks; as a consequence the camps are located not adjacent to reasonably dirty and filthy canals and pools but beside foul ditches and stagnant ponds; there is no attempt at sanitation and the mat huts are crowded together and each contains many men, women and children, who are clothed in rags, who are dishevelled beyond description, and who are living on a scanty teacup of rice a day and besides such roots and other vegetable substances as can be gleaned from a country already swept nearly bare. This is the condition of these people near the prosperous cities of Nanking and Chinkiang, and they only constitute a small percentage of the whole, the refugees in the river cities and towns probably numbering altogether 75,000. What it is all like at places within the famine district can perhaps be imagined. If such a disaster as an epidemic of smallpox or typhus fever should occur this refugee population will certainly spread somewhat although some assert that they will prefer to accept their fate and misery in company with their fellows.

Be all that as it may, the climax of this famine condition in the essential quantity—that of starvation or not—will not come for six or seven weeks, the time when the real Chinese winter of the latitude is on. That there will be a great loss of life goes without saying; the only question now is how much can it be limited.

There is no question about the feeling of gratitude entertained by the Viceroy for the charity of the American people toward these afflicted members of his race. He reiterated his expressions in that respect time and again and gave every evidence of his appreciation.

ANTUNG, BY RUNNER TO TSINGKIANGPU,
January 16.

The camps at Tsingkiangpu are in course of demolition and the people are returning to their homes. Some 300,000 have already left. Smallpox had broken out among them in camp and may account, in part, for the action of the officials in compelling refugees to evacuate the camps.

I have followed the line of retreat taken by large numbers and have been investigating their condition and circumstances. Terrible scenes have been met with along the roads, but the people accept the position stoically. They are aware that they are returning only to die of starvation in a country absolutely denuded.

The first sign of public works was to be met with here, where they are repairing the banks of the Salt Canal in a small way.

MAT SHELTERS IN FAMINE DISTRICT.

As far as can be judged at present, 250,000 people are doomed in the district of Tsingkiangpu alone.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LATER.

I have just returned from a circuitous journey of two days' duration, in an eastward direction. The country is absolutely flat and should be most fertile, but it is carrying no winter crops. The whole of the land has been ploughed in readiness for sowing, but less than a third has been planted with seed, and there is none left for the rest. The ploughing consists of scratching the ground to a depth of six inches only; with deep, proper tillage this should be one of the greatest grain areas. The many dwellings to be seen are evidences of fair prosperity, according to Chinese standards in normal times, but now the vast majority of the people have no grain. The people are subsisting on gruel made from leaves, ground beans and peanuts. There is little cereal to be had. The price of rice is five cents per pound, which is three times the usual price, and everything in the locality is at more than double rates.

The officials at Wuchiangkou, twenty miles to the east of here, are advancing money on bonds to property owners. The maximum is four dollars to a family. The general distribution of money ceased four days ago, and now the poorest people are absolutely without food.

I visited many of the usual groups of habitations and invariably found some who were dead or dying from hunger. Food of all description is scarce in this part, which wants grain and not money. The population of the hsien (Antung) is 800,000, about half of whom have a chance of pulling through.

I walked fifteen miles along the top of the South dike banking the Yellow River, and passed six large washouts and numerous smaller ones. These had not been repaired and consequently fresh floods are threatened; they are certain should there be any abnormal rainfall. It should be pointed out to the authorities that one gap in the dike makes the whole useless. I have broached this point and also spoken on the value of railway communication to all officials and gentry with whom I have been brought in contact. All agree as to the necessity of railways, and the conserving of waterways; also the preventing of floods. The gentry say, however, that they are afraid to institute works or invest their money, because, on the advent of a new official, they may lose it all in a squeeze. They say the only way of control is by foreigners. The city councillors here wish to institute drainage works, but are afraid to trust their own people. The magistrate and officials are doing everything that is possible for the people hereabouts; they are most energetic, courteous and indefatigible, but the whole system of their relief is ludicrous and puerile in its amateurishness

Meanwhile the distress, terrible as it is already, is only beginning to be felt. The only practical thing will be to forget the 400,000 who are dying, and obtain seed for crops for the remainder.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, *February* 15, 1907.

To the Honorable WILLIAM H. TAFT, *Secretary of War,*
President, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following statement and report concerning the famine now existing in one of the most populous sections of China. The region affected is that generally known as the Kiangpeh, meaning "north of the river," and includes northern Kiangsu province, southern Honan and Anhui, an area, broadly speaking, of 35,000 square miles and having a population roughly estimated at ten millions. The vital statistics of China, incomplete and insufficient as they are, show beyond doubt that this region now affected by famine has a population of at least 300 to the square mile, and it is known that these are essentially agricultural people. The district, which is almost entirely given over to

FAMINE GROUP.

wheat and vegetable culture, but little of the rice being included in the area, has never suffered from the ills which afflicted more accessible portions of the empire during the times of revolution and rebellion like that of the Taipings. Shut out from the sea by shallow coast waters having few harbors available even for junk traffic, the line of communication has been through the Grand Canal and its divergent water ways, these, however, being sufficient for a population whose chief export and means of barter has been through bean cake and oil and like products of the Chinese husbandman. Nature gave them in favorable season ample provision for their scanty wants, their wheat being ground in native fashion, the native bread resulting being their staple food, although rice, fish and vegetables are also consumed. Their farming establishments were of the crudest kinds, the communal villages being of mud and reed huts, and the land holdings even less than the usual allotment of these very poor people. Innumerable canals and ditches intersect this region; of roads there are none, the dykes with their wheelbarrow and foot paths being considered sufficient for all purposes aside from water transit. Their fuel has been their local reeds, with the necessary addition brought from the Yangtse valley, perhaps one hundred miles to the south. Altogether a section living a precarious life, for crop failure of even a year would have meant at any time in the past an approximation of the dreadful conditions of the present.

The danger to this population could only come through flood, and that was exactly what befell. The Yangtse and the Huang Ho, the Yellow River, and well named "China's Sorrow," aided by the tremendous local rainfall of the late summer of 1906, backed their torrents of water from the great Thibetan plateau into a country already flooded, and the Grand Canal of that region, rather than being the deep and fine waterway such as is seen on its southern section below the Yangtse River, had been allowed to silt up and was therefore not capable of receiving the volume of water which occurred through the swollen rivers' mad flood. When brimming over its sluices were opened and speedily the famine district of today became a vast lake, in which villages melted in the turgid waters, fields were hidden and footpaths were discernible only in places. The population, for the most part, escaped from the inundation, but when they returned to their habitations it was found that their livelihood was gone for some months and their stocks of grain destroyed. The land could not be recultivated on account of the water, their grain had lost its availability and their villages were ruined. Upon such a wreck as existed they rebuilt as well as they could but it soon became apparent that a famine was at hand.

The Chinese officials, who are ever quick to recognize a famine in this crowded land, must have foreseen the inevitable, but it does not appear that they gave heed to it until it was nearly too late. Only when the starving hordes began their journeys toward Tsingkiangpu, the prefectural headquarters on the Grand Canal, to Suchien, lying to the west, and to Antung hsien, to the east, did they apparently awake, and then only to the danger which threatened the cities—that of being besieged by starving multitudes. The first effort of the officials unquestionably was to avert the avalanche of human beings, and then came the rather tardy appropriation of money, which doled out in small lots of cash, was supposed to be paid for foodstuffs of the cities, which promptly rose to very high prices. The vanguard of the famine sufferers picked up a living someway and those left behind were gleaning the country side of all things eatable, even to a Chinese. Thus the trees, many of which are a variety of willow, were stripped of their bark; the roots of vegetable growth were dug up; strange and repelling looking cakes were made of mysterious substances, and finally their domestic animals disappeared. In the meantime the portion of the population which could travel got away, in all directions of the compass, the canals being crowded with boats and the footpaths thronged with the retreating refugees. The sick, the old, the afflicted, as the blind and the lame, were left behind, and it is stated tha

FAMINE CAMP OUTSIDE OF CITY.

those who were left beyond the reach of succor accepted their fate with a stoicism remarkable even for such a people. It is known that vast numbers preferred to continue the struggle for existence at their homes, and thus while depopulation prevailed in some sections, in others it was not so marked. But at Tsingkiangpu the famine camp speedily rose to hundreds of thousands in population and the same result ensued at other cities. Even at Nanking and Chinkiang on the Yangtse, each directly in touch with civilization, huge camps were speedily formed, and there, more lucky than their fellows left behind, they have fared reasonably well despite their condition of bodily wretchedness, massed as they are in miserable mat houses and reed shelters and enduring a climate which in the winter months, owing to incessant cold rains, is really more severe than that of a temperature fifty degrees lower.

To continue the purely historical feature of this famine condition before touching upon the relief measures adopted, it can be said that the officials and people of the cities most nearly adjacent to the famine district soon let it become known to their unwelcome guests that they not only did not like the burden imposed but also would not submit to it, and, therefore, prompt and effective measures for breaking up the camps were devised and put in execution. The people at the camp at Tsingkiangpu, for instance, instead of being employed by the Government, as was announced two months ago, in public work like that of deepening the Grand and other canals, were first given their daily thirty cash (about three cents Mexican), and were then told they would have to go home. The expulsion was accomplished after great difficulty and many promises, that most freely used being that America and other foreign nations had sent food for all and it would soon reach their homes. To those who had the hopeless prospect of a return to a region then more bare than could possibly have been effected by a fire, and who naturally rebelled, there was actual coercion. What these poor wretches are now doing can only be conjectured. That thousands upon thousands are starving is absolutely certain, since the condition has been reported by scores of trustworthy men. Food is now reaching some, but it cannot by any possibility reach all, even if there was enough, and that of course means another absolute negative. Practically speaking, the condition of today is simply that of a vast population making a dogged struggle for existence in a country more or less inaccessible, and with the certainty that vast numbers will be added to the already long list of the dead. No one can say definitely what amount of aid the Government is giving, nor how long it will continue. The one plain, patent fact is that the foreigners of the region, who are the missionaries of all creeds and nations, are laboring day and night to ameliorate the distress and to sustain life with the scanty resources at their command. There is no sectarian effort, but rather a combined purpose, which has for its only object the rescue of the unfortunates. In this cause they are sustained as much as is possible by the Central China Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai, and by the North Kiangsu-Anhui Relief Committee of Chinkiang. The Chinese Government, through its contributions of cash, has done and is doing a great deal, for otherwise one-half of the afflicted people would have been dead long since.

To meet the emergency created by this famine, which, as things go in this country, is next door to Shanghai and the cities of the Yangtse, the Central China Famine Relief Committee was formed, and through it appeals were sent throughout the world. The organization, scope, working plan, acts and present day finances of that Committee are ably and fully shown in the letter of Mr. E. S. Little, and its enclosures which accompany this. I solicited this communication from Mr. Little inasmuch as it seemed to be the clearest way of putting the whole matter before you.

A like report which I have asked for from Rev. Mr. McCrea, Chairman of the North Kiangsu-Anhui Famine Relief Committee at Chinkiang, has not reached me, but as reference to the work from that source is made by Mr. Little, it will probably suffice for the present.

To the letter submitted by Mr. Little I invite careful attention, and also to the accompanying articles from the North China Daily News' correspondent, Captain Kirton, who gives perhaps the best discussion of the conditions which has appeared. With Captain Kirton in the famine district, was Mr. William T. .Ellis, representing the *"Christian Herald"* of New York.

As to my personal report, I have the honor to state that immediately after being instructed by the Honorable, the Secretary of State, to act as the special representative of the National Red Cross, I went to Nanking to see His Excellency Tuan Fong, Viceroy of the Liangking Provinces. With him I made full and satisfactory arrangements about the transportation of American Red Cross supplies from Chinkiang to the famine district, and received his explanation as to the authority of his official agents and the participation of foreigners in the work of distributing the relief. While at Nanking and at Chinkiang I visited the famine camps and seeing the unspeakable conditions prevailing therein, found it difficult to credit the assertion that these refugees were infinitely more comfortable than those of Tsingkiangpu and the famine district. Upon my return to Shanghai I found that the Central China Famine Relief Committee had been experiencing difficulty with the Chinese officials along the Grand Canal, and that through a misunderstanding of the Viceroy's attitude there was a deadlock in prospect. Under these circumstances, it seeming certain that there would be trouble over the foreign participation in the relief work unless a speedy settlement was reached through the Viceroy, I advised the State Department of the difficulty and stated that no guarantee of proper distribution of the supplies could be given unless the question at issue was decided. This seemed to me the proper course in view of my telegram of instructions which stated that the distribution of Red Cross supplies from America should only be through the Chinese acting under authority from the Viceroy. Happily, through the good sense of the committee and the Viceroy the matter was definitely and satisfactorily arranged, and the missionaries are now acting as previously indicated.

In the meantime food supplies from America, and from the north and south, had been coming into Shanghai in large quantities and the prices being reasonable I advised the Department, in reply to its query upon that point, that I recommended for the present the forwarding of money instead of supplies, as the time saved would be of great moment.

My receipts of money on behalf of the American National Red Cross, have been as follows

Proceeds of Draft of January 28, 1907, for U. S. Gold, $5,000, contributed through National Red Cross by the Christian Herald, New York, at .75.....	Taels	6666.67
Proceeds of Draft of February 1, 1907, for U. S. Gold, $5,000 at .74½.....	"	6711.41
Proceeds of Draft of February 12, 1907, for U. S. Gold, $12,500, contributed through National Red Cross by the Christian Herald, New York, at .74¾.....	"	16722.41
	Taels	30100.40

The above amount, together with Taels 269.81, proceeds of a draft sent to me from San Francisco, turned over to Central China Famine Relief Fund.

Proceeds of Draft of February 1, 1907, for U. S. Gold, $5,000, contributed through American National Red Cross by the Christian Herald, New York, at 74½..	Taels	6711.41
Proceeds of Draft of February 12, 1907, for U. S. Gold, $12,500, contributed through American National Red Cross by the Christian Herald, New York, at .74¾..	"	16722.41
	Taels	23433.82

Above amounts turned over to North Kiangsu-Anhui Famine Relief Fund, T. F. McCrea, Chinkiang, Chairman.

Total amount contributed through American National Red Cross . . . . . Taels 53534.31

In addition there arrived on February 12, 1907, by *S. S. Coptic,* 12245—forty-nine pound bags of flour, making a total of 600,005 pounds. This flour has been taken delivery of by the Central China Famine Relief Committee, who by my direction will send it to Chinkiang, where it will be received by the Customs Taot 'ai, acting under instructions of the Viceroy, and will be forwarded by him to the Chinese agents and the foreigners in the famine district, who have been selected to distribute it by the Viceroy and the Committee. This disposition of this food supply is practically in exact accordance with the terms under which it was donated. Aside from the few photographs which I forwarded some time ago to the Department of State, I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory ones save that enclosed which represents a typical famine camp at the North gate of the city of Nanking. The dispersion of the refugees which occurred in January has prevented photographs being taken at Tsingkiangpu by the Viceroy's agent. I understand, however, that Mr. Ellis secured many photographs which will appear in the *"Christian Herald."*

In conclusion I may say as to the famine condition in general that there will surely be an immense loss of life and that the period two months from now will see even more acute distress than that now prevailing. It will certainly be June before any normal conditions can be restored, and in the interval the vast mass must get their living as best they can. This will mean that the brigandage and rioting, which is more or less common to the spring months, but which has been somewhat prevalent this winter, will increase, and official China will have a very hard time in quelling the disorders. It is not a reassuring prospect to say the least, looking at it from any standpoint.

I beg to state that I will continue to do as much as I can in furtherance of the work of American National Red Cross.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. L. RODGERS,
American Consul General,
Shanghai, China.
Acting for American National Red Cross.

REPORT OF EDWARD S. LITTLE, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

February 11, 1907.

I beg to submit the following facts in connection with the CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE FUND:

General Committee. The Committee of the above Fund is comprised of the following gentlemen:

LU HAI-HWAN (President), Ex-Minister to Germany; Imperial Chinese Commissioner of Treaties.
SHENG SHUAN-HUAI (Vice-President), Imperial Chinese Commissioner; Ex-Director-General of Railways.
H. E. HOBSON (Vice President), Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs.
H. T. MONTAGUE BELL, Editor of North China Daily News.
A. W. BURKILL, Burkill & Co.
DR. P. VON BURI, German Consul-General.
REV. C. E. DARWENT, M. A., Pastor of Union Church.
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, Barrister-at-law.

H. EITAKI, Japanese Consul-General.
DR. J. C. FERGUSON, Foreign Advisor to Sheng Kungpao.
GEORGE F. FITCH, American Presbyterian Mission Press.
H. DE GREY, China & Japan Trading Co.
H. KESWICK, Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Chairman of Municipal Council.
O. MEUSER, Rohde & Co.
A. MICHELAU, Melchers & Co.
H. B. MORSE, Statistical Secretary Imperial Maritime Customs.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
W. H. POATE, Mackenzie & Co.
L. RATARD, French Consul-General.
TIMOTHY RICHARD, Christian Literature Society.
H. W. ROBERTSON, Butterfield & Swire.
HON. J. L. RODGERS, United States Consul-General.
J. F. SEAMAN, Wisner & Co.
E. B. SKOTTOWE, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.
A. J. WALKER, M. A., Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral.
SIR PELHAM WARREN, K. C. M. G., British Consul-General.
CHANG CHIEN, Directing Manager of Fisheries Co.; Optimus Hanlin College.
CHEW KING-TSEN, Director of Imperial Chinese Telegraph Co.
CHEW NAN-PANG, Director of Imperial Chinese Telegraph Co.
CHIO YAO-SAN, Manager Hupeh Bank (of Board of Revenue).
CHIA LAI-FONG, Compradore, Jardine Matheson & Co.
CHU YU-KEE, Director China Merchants' S. S. Co.
CHUN JEN-FU, Director Exchange Guild.
CHUN FAI-TING, Manager of China Merchants' S. S. Co.
CHUNG MUN-YEW, Chief Director of China Merchants' S. S. Co.; Director Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
CHEW SHUN-CHING, Director of Iron Guild and of Chinese Savings Bank.
HSU CHIU-HSIEN, Director of Fisheries Co. and of Glasswork Co.
JUI CHING, Shanghai Taotai.
KOO CHI TING, Director China Merchants' S. S. Co.
LORD LI CHING-FANG, Commissioner of Treaties, and Ex-Minister to Japan.
LI YUN-SHU, Director of Paper Mill Co.
SHEN TSZE MAI, Director China Merchants' S. S. Co.
SHAO CHING TAO, Director of Piece Goods Guild.
SU PAO SAN, Director of Piece Goods Guild.
SUNG YUNG-TING, Director of Flour Mill Co.
SZE HSING-CHIH, Director of Shanghai Nanking Railway.
TONG FANG-CHEE, Manager of China Merchants' S. S. Co.
WONG TSE CHAN, Director of Imperial Bank of China.
YU YA-CHING, Compradore of Netherlands Bank.
ZIA LUN-HUI, Managing Director of Imperial Bank of China.

Executive Committee: The Executive Committee consists of the following:

EDWARD S. LITTLE (Chairman), General Manager for China, Brunner, Mond & Co. Ltd.
GILBERT REID (Hon. Secretary), President of American Ass'n of China; Director of International Institute.
SHEN TUN-HO (Hon. Secretary), Director of Imperial Bank of China; Manager of Hua An Fire Ins. Co.
C. MONTAGUE EDE (Hon. Treasurer), Agent of Union Ins. Co.
CHU PAO-SAN (Hon. Treasurer), Vice Chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Manager Shing Yue Hong.
E. DE BAVIER, Bavier & Co.
C. BRODERSEN, Siemseen & Co., President of German Ass'n.
FATHER COLEMAN, S. J.
B. G. DE GALEMBERT, Commissioner Imperial Chinese Postal Service.

A. H. HIPPISLEY, Commissioner of Imperial Maritime Customs.
J. R. HYKES, American Bible Society, President Shanghai Missionary Association.
W. F. INGLIS, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
M. SPEELMAN, Russo-Chinese Bank.
CHUN NIA-CHENG.
JEN FUNG-SING, Ex-Taotai of Szechuen.
SZE TSZE YING, Director of Silk Guild and Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
TSENG SHAO-CHING, Chairman Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
WU TSZE-AN, Attache to Sheng Kungpao.

Meetings: The Committee meets every morning at 11:30, and in general weekly meeting every Monday at 4:30 p. m.

Business: All business is transacted by the Executive Committee at the regular daily and weekly meetings.

Officers of Executive Committee: The officers of the Executive Committee are as follows:
Chairman—Edward S. Little.
Secretaries—Gilbert Reid, Shen Tung Ho.
Treasurers—C. Montague Ede, Chu Pao San.

Policy: The Policy of the Committee is to distribute to starving persons in the famine district, without distinction of creed or religious belief, actual destitution being the only qualification.

1. *Centers*: Seven centers of distribution have been selected and distribution work commenced, viz: Chinkiang, Hwaian, Tsingkiangpu, Schchien, Yaowan, Hsuchowfu and Antung.
2. *Local Sub-Committees*: In each of these places local committees have been formed consisting of the foreign missionaries of the station, who are assisted by reinforcements from other places, two local Chinese of good standing selected by the missionaries, and two of the Viceroy's deputies. The local work is in the hands of these committees acting under the Shanghai committee. Without exception all the local missionaries are working with the committees. The Missions represented are American Presbyterian (South), China Inland Mission and Roman Catholic.

Methods of Distribution. There are four methods of distribution, as follows:
1. *Relief Works*: The Committee has urged upon the Chinese Government the desirability of opening relief works such as building of railroads, making of roads, deepening and dredging canals and rivers, reopening of silted and closed up canals, repairing dykes, etc. The advantage of these works would be—
(a) The giving of employment to multitudes who are otherwise idly waiting a slow and painful death;
(b) Improving the condition of the country;
(c) Taking all the steps possible to prevent a recurrence of this terrible catastrophe.
In the meantime the Committee has commenced on a small scale relief work at Schchien and are endeavoring to do the same at other places.
2. *Cheap Sales*: As the famine area is almost entirely denuded of foodstuffs and as the Government has been giving away large quantities of copper coins, the Committee has already sent to the district some 60,000 bags of American flour for cheap sale. The flour which is bought by open tender at about Tls. 1.23 per 50 pounds bag is sold in small quantities of a few pounds at a time to starving families at about two-thirds of the cost. Persons allowed to buy are carefully selected after personal

inspection by the local committees and are supplied with tickets, a sample of which is sent herewith. This plan is one recommended by the officials and approved by the Viceroy and supplements the work done by the Government.

Two circular letters to the missionaries setting forth in detail the whole plan are attached to this statement.

3. *Free Gifts*: To the utterly destitute who have no money from the Government with which to buy food, the local Committees at their discretion after the most careful investigation give away either money or foodstuffs.

4. *Seed Wheat*: The Committee has purchased and sent up country 500 piculs Australian Spring Wheat to give to the small farmers for planting purposes. A further 5000 bushels is expected from America on the advices of Mr. Consul General Rodgers from the Red Cross Association. The distribution of this seed wheat is a matter of the greatest difficulty, as the people are eating grass, chopped straw, bark of trees and offal. It is almost impossible to prevent some of this grain from finding its way into the people's stomachs rather than into their fields.

Shipment: The Steamship companies have kindly agreed to transport the Committee's foodstuffs from Shanghai to Chinkiang for the famine district free of charge on payment of a small coolie hire fee only. The cargo boat company are giving 50 per cent reduction from their usual charges, while the Viceroy is giving us free transportation from Chinkiang to the famine district. The steamship companies are also giving free passages to the Committee's representatives, missionaries and others engaged in famine distribution work.

Receipts: Up to date, Monday, February 11, 1907, the total amount paid into the Treasury is, Mexican, $64,372.65; Taels, 164,334.62. This does not include U. S. $12,500 to be received through Mr. Rodgers tomorrow. The following gifts have also been received: 140 barrels American beef, 27 bales clothing, 25 cases condensed milk, 325 cheeses, 200 hams and beef; 12,000 bags of flour from the Red Cross is expected today ex S. S. *"Coptic,'* and will be sent forward without delay.

Expenditures: All expenditures are authorized by the Committee before being made; all charges are signed by the two Treasurers. The whole account will be audited by chartered accountants and will be published in detail at the close of the work.

Allocation: At the beginning of February the first allocation was made to the various stations. Further allocations will be made as time goes on and as funds accumulate.

The allocations made, to cover the six months from January to June, are as follows:

	Flour Bags	Dollars	Tls.
Hsuchowfu	26,000	6,000	6,000
Suchien	22,500	6,000	
Yaowan	7,500	6,500	
Antung	8,000	6,000	
Huaian	15,000		
Tsingkiangpu	34,500		

Relations with Government: The Viceroy has been fully informed of all plans and details. He has given a general consent to the scheme and yet at the same time there has been a certain amount of opposition from the local officials. This is perhaps not the place to go into these details or the probable motives of the authorities. The Committee has insisted on all relief going through the hands of the missionaries because there could otherwise be no guarantee of honest administration, especially if left in the hands of the local officials and gentry alone. Every effort is being made to secure their co-operation and assistance.

Relations with People: The poor people everywhere look eagerly to the foreigners for assistance and gratefully welcome all efforts for their relief.

The Chinkiang Committee: At Chinkiang a small Committee of missionaries has been formed. Their fund is called the North Kiangsu-Anhui Fund. They have collected in the neighborhood of, say, Mex. $10,000. This fund is being divided among the missionaries at the centers where we are at work. The Chinkiang Committee is working independently of the Shanghai Committee, but its funds go to the same places to do the same work as ourselves. Members of that committee are very heartily co-operating with the Shanghai Committee and we are much indebted to them for their services.

STATEMENT OF CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

(March 18th.)

	Dr.	Cr.
To the Christian Herald	$100,000.00	
To general contributions	40.683.97	
By cash cabled to China		$110,000.00
By flour purchased		19,487.38
By seed wheat purchased		2,175.60
Total	$140,683.97	$131,662.98
Balance on hand		9,020.99
	$140,683.97	$140,683.97

The War Department has placed the Army Transport *Buford* at the disposal of the Red Cross for the transportation of food supplies to China for the relief of the famine sufferers. The assignment of the *Buford* for this purpose was made at the request of Dr. Louis Klopsch, Editor of the Christian Herald, who will provide the entire cargo of supplies. The *Buford* has a capacity of about 5,000 tons and the value of the cargo will be approximately $100,000.00.

KINGSTON RELIEF.

On Monday, January 14th, the city of Kingston on the Island of Jamaica was almost entirely destroyed by a severe earthquake, numbers of persons were killed and injured and many thousands left without food or shelter. The United States being so close at hand, felt immediately the neighborly desire to render first aid to the stricken community. The Red Cross, realizing that prompt assistance was most needed before Great Britain could send aid to her colony, sent, by telephone, instructions to Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the New York Red Cross Branch Executive Committee, to purchase and ship to Kingston $5,000 worth of suitable food supplies. Mr. Dodge received these instructions the morning of January 17th, and, thanks to his ability and energy, there was sent on the steamer *Alleghany,* sailing Friday, the 18th, half of these supplies, and on Saturday, the 19th, on the steamer *Prinz Joachim,* the other half. The firm of Libby, McNeill and Libby generously donated through the Red Cross forty cases of canned meats, and the Armour Packing Co. twenty cases, which were also shipped on the *Alleghany.* For these contributions and for the assistance and low prices given by Austin, Nichols and Company the National Red Cross expresses its sincere thanks.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company kindly gave to the Red Cross free transportation for all these supplies, and to it the Society desires to express its appreciation of this great assistance and its thanks for the same.

The supplies sent were specially done up in small packages for easy delivery and consisted of rice, dried and salt fish, condensed milk, flour, beans, canned soups, tea, coffee, canned beef, sardines, prunes, salt, sugar, dried apples, oatmeal, salt pork, salt beef, biscuits, cornstarch and extracts of beef.

In the meantime the State Department had requested the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. W. H. Orrett, to act as special Red Cross agent, and these supplies were all consigned to him. Mr. Dodge's letter in regard to the shipment is given below, with the letters sent to Mr. Dodge from Mr. Orrett acknowledging the receipt of the shipment and enclosing a letter from the Colonial Secretary expressing the Governor's gratitude on behalf of the Colony:

99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, *January* 21, 1907.

Mr. Charles L. Magee,
Secy., American Nat'l Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

In accordance with the verbal instructions received over the telephone on the 17th inst., I at once took steps to find what supplies would be best to ship to Kingston, and in what form.

I consulted the large shipping houses in this city and agents of the steamship lines, and they all agreed that it would be wise not to send too many bulky articles, but to make the shipment in such shape that if the steamer was obliged to go to Port Antonio, the supplies could be easily shipped in small boats to Kingston.

I received very valuable advice and assistance from the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., who have taken great pains with the shipment, and have made the lowest possible prices.

I enclose the shipping receipts for the shipment, the list of articles sent by the two steamers on the 18th and 19th insts., respectively, and the invoices; also copy of a letter written by Austin, Nichols & Co., to the American Vice-Consul explaining the shipment, all of which you will probably desire to keep on file, and I understand that you will attend to the payment of the invoices.

I also enclose a letter from the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby, who have most generously donated forty cases of canned meats for the sufferers in Kingston, and these were shipped on the S. S. *Alleghany* in the name of the Red Cross Society. I have made proper acknowledgment of this generous gift, but think it would be appropriate for you, as Secretary of the National Society, to write this firm and formally thank them.

We are receiving at our office a few small gifts of money for the sufferers in Kingston, which we will hold subject to your further instructions. As I understand it, you have not yet decided to make any public appeal for money and we shall not take any steps in that direction until we hear further from you.

I understand that instructions have been sent from your office to the Vice-Consul in regard to the distribution of the supplies sent, and I sincerely trust they may reach Kingston in due time and be of great assistance.

It may seem as if such supplies sent showed too much variety, but from my experience during the Red Cross days in '98, it seemed to me that it would be wise to send a certain amount of supplies which would be of service in the hospitals where they might have difficulty in securing anything other than the more staple articles of food.

Trusting that my action in this matter may be approved by your Committee, believe me, Very respectfully yours,

CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Chairman Exec. Com. N. Y. State Branch.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *January* 25, 1907.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, ESQ.,
Chairman Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Branch of the American National Red Cross,
99 John Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and I duly received from Messrs. Austin, Nichols & Co. the list of food supplies that your Committee have so kindly sent to the authorities of this city, for the relief of sufferers by the great earthquake.

I had already communicated with the Governor, in respect to them, and I today endorsed the goods over to the Colonial Secretary for the relief of the sufferers, and I feel sure that the inhabitants of this unfortunate city fully appreciate the generosity of your Society in coming so promptly to their aid.

So soon as the Government communicates with me acknowledging your generous gift, I shall at once transmit the same to you.

With assurances of my esteem. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. ORRETT,
American Vice-Consul, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *January* 26, 1907.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, ESQ.,
Chairman Executive Committee New York State Board American National Red Cross,
99 John Street, New York.

My Dear Sir:

Confirming my letter to you of yesterday's date, I now enclose copy of a letter just received from the Governor of this Island, wherein he

expresses the Colony's gratitude for the splendid liberality and sympathy of your Society. The goods, as you will see by the letter, are now in the hands of the Relief Committee for distribution.

Personally I cannot appreciate enough your splendid donation, and I feel sure that the inhabitants of this city are more than grateful for your timely help.

Excuse more, as I am burning the candle at both ends.

Yours very truly, with esteem,

WILLIAM H. ORRETT,
American Vice-Consul, Jamaica.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JAMAICA, *January* 26, 1907.

Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing list of goods forwarded by the American National Red Cross Society by the Steamships *Alleghany* and *Prinz Joachim* for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake, and enclosing an order to Captain Forwood to deliver the same to my order.

I am to express His Excellency's gratitude on behalf of the Colony for the Society's splendid liberality and sympathy.

The order for delivery has been endorsed to the Honourable L. J. Bertram, who is in charge of all relief stores.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) H. CLARENCE BOURNE,
Colonial Secretary.

W. H. ORRETT, ESQ.,
American Vice-Consul, Kingston.

AMERICAN CONSULATE.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *February* 12, 1907.

CHARLES L. MAGEE, Esq.,
Secretary The American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and appreciate your courtesy in sending this Consulate a copy of your January bulletin, containing a reprint of your annual report to Congress.

I have already written to the Secretary of your branch in New York, advising the receipt of the $5,000 worth of foodstuffs, as also the box of salvarex and lint and the parcel of clothing, and enclosed them a copy of a letter that I received from the Governor of this Island, conveying to your Society the gratitude for your very generous contributions, which reached this city at a very opportune time, and proved a very material addition to the relief supplies.

I would be very pleased, if I could spare the time, to accede to your request, to furnish you with an account of the earthquake, but I feel sure that you readily appreciate that at present my extra work here prevents my doing so; as a substitute, however, I mail you some of the local papers containing accounts of the earthquake, and the *modus operandi* being followed in dealing generally with matters of relief.

With reference to the method adopted by the Government in the distribution of the supplies sent by your Society, I beg to say that they were placed in charge of a Committee and all applications for food supplies were investigated and only deserving cases were relieved.

This Department of the Committee, is in the hands of the Auditor-General, a very prominent and competent official, and he has been very careful to see that no cases of imposition occurred, and I venture to think that the greatest possible care has been exercised.

The medical comforts were placed in the hands of Dr. Ker, the Superintending Medical Officer of this Colony, and you may be assured that under his management every care was exercised in their distribution.

I am very pleased to record the many expressions of gratitude from all classes as to the sympathy and substantial kindness shown by your Society in this great calamity.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM H. ORRETT,
American Vice-Consul, Jamaica.

The Red Cross in this case acted immediately, not waiting for contributions to be received to meet the expenditure for these supplies. To do this it drew from its limited General Emergency Fund the necessary $5,000, leaving in this fund a balance of about $4,000 to meet all its office expenses for the year, including the publishing of some fifty thousand Bulletins. Had not the relief work as far as the United States was concerned terminated rather abruptly, contributions for the purchase of these supplies would have doubtless been received, but only $251 came for this purpose to the Red Cross Treasury. Of this amount $131 was received from New York Branch, $5 from the Connecticut Branch, $100 from one contributor in Rhode Island and the three others from Kansas, New Jersey and from the city of Washington. No appeal for this relief was made by the Red Cross.

VALPARAISO RELIEF.

The Hon. John Hicks, United States Minister to Chili, who kindly consented to act as special Red Cross representative in charge of the expenditure of the funds forwarded by the Red Cross for Valparaiso relief, has sent an interesting report of this work to the State Department. The vouchers and accounts that accompany this report show the large number of persons, especially women, children and old people, that have been aided. In many cases the women were widows with large families, a number of them having lost their husbands in the earthquake. Contributions were also made to the Rev. Father Cunningham, Rev. W. H. Lester, Rev. Father Crawley-Boevey, Rev. C. S. Spining, Rev. W. C. Hoover and Rev. G. T. Schilling for the assistance of the sufferers and also to a foundling home, to an orphanage for five hundred children and to a shelter home.

The American Red Cross is greatly indebted to Mr. Hicks and the members of our legation at Santiago for their kindness in carrying out the laborious work required for the careful administration of the Red Cross funds forwarded for the Valparaiso relief.

Legation of the United States,
SANTIAGO, CHILI, *December* 31, 1906.

THE HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my Nos. 83, 85 and 104, dated September 14, 1906, September 21, 1906, and December 6, 1906, I now have the pleasure to transmit herewith the accounts and vouchers for the funds sent me for distribution among the earthquake sufferers by the Red Cross Society in the United States. The accounts are up to and include December 5th.

They show that the total amount of money received by me through the State Department was $8,943.38 American currency, equal to $30,831.35 in Chilean currency, that $23,480.00 had been expended, leaving a balance in the bank of $7,351.35. Since that date I have received Department's telegram of December 29th authorizing a draft for $3,410.00, which was sold to the Bank of Tarapaca for $11,876.90 Chilean money, the proceeds remaining in the bank subject to check. Approximately, therefore, at this date there is on hand about $12,000 Chilean money which is being drawn against in small sums every day.

It is hardly possible for me to report in detail within the limits of an ordinary dispatch the labor that this Legation has performed in the distribution of these funds. Under Department's instructions I was directed to consult with the Foreign Office and the Chilean Red Cross Societies and pay out the money at my discretion. There are no Red Cross Societies in Chile, and I was advised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to disburse the money according to my best judgment.

The easiest and quickest way to do the work would have been to turn the whole amount over to the government and thus get rid of the labor and responsibility; or else, in the distribution to private parties, hand it out in large sums so as to make the work shorter.

But I could not reconcile either method with my sense of duty under the circumstances. The Chilean government has received officially immense sums for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. I have handed over to it $15,000 American money from the city of San Francisco and $5,000 from Los Angeles, California. The Brazilian Minister informed me that he had turned over to the government £60,000 sterling, and the Argentine Min-

ister £40,000. The aggregate sums received by the government are so vast that the work of distribution is a puzzle to the authorities, and I understand only a small amount has been actually disbursed up to date, and, of course, only a portion of the sufferers have been assisted.

In the face of these conditions, I consulted with a prominent Chilean lady, Señora de Jordan, President of the Woman's Anti-Tuberculosis League, and with her assistance and co-operation began the distribution.

We decided to try to relieve only cases of actual suffering and by the payment of small amounts at a time, giving preference always to Americans or descendants of Americans. According to the appearance of the applicant, the amount ranged from $50 to $200 Chilean money, and in each case we required testimonials as to the character of the sufferer. Where there was unmistakable evidence of great hardship, the applicant after having been paid a small sum was told to come again, for to many of these poor people the possession of a large sum of money was unusual and bewildering, and it was deemed best to extend the payments over several weeks.

A majority of the applicants were widows with large families, in many cases six or eight children; quite a number had nine and ten children, and in at least one case there were twelve children to be provided for. Sometimes both parents had been killed in the earthquake, leaving small children helpless and uncared for, with the home and its contents destroyed by the earthquake.

As an illustration I will mention the case of two girls, aged about seventeen and eighteen. When they entered I was shocked at their appearance, for they were ragged and filthy, their Indian blood showing in its most unpleasant form, with hair uncombed, faces unwashed and only sufficient dirty clothing to hide their nakedness. I began the usual questions in Spanish, for they spoke no English:

"Where do you live?"

"In Valparaiso."

"Have you father and mother?"

"Both were killed in the earthquake."

"How many children in your family?"

"Four now. We are the oldest. There are two more little ones. Two older brothers were killed in the earthquake."

"Was the house destroyed?"

"Yes, it was burned, and all our clothes and furniture."

With thousands of other refugees, they had been sent up to Santiago and were living in a temporary shelter.

It did not need much argument to show that they were entitled to assistance, so I decided to give them $200. Then it occurred to me that they might waste the money if they had so much at once, so I gave them $100 and told them to come back in a week and I would give them some more. At the end of the week they were ushered into the office by the clerk and I did not recognize them. They were neatly dressed, each wearing the manto, with faces clean, hair combed, and a magical transformation generally. They informed me that they had secured rooms in which to live and that one of the sisters had found occupation and was to commence work the next day. I paid them an additional $100, and when the oldest one started to go she addressed me in Spanish:

"May God bless you and when you die take you right straight to glory!"

Cases of the aged and infirm, the blind, the helpless, the lame, sufferers generally are those relieved, always confining the payments to the sufferers by the earthquake.

Considering the number of cases relieved, the proportion of frauds or persons not entitled to help is very small. I investigate each case and require written testimony, and only in a few instances have I found misrepresentation. Another gratifying feature is that these people do not return for more money unless I have told them to do so. I am of the opinion that the average of honesty, integrity and truthfulness among these people, judging from my experience in the disbursement of this money, is fully as high as it is among any people in the world.

I have paid no money to rebuild houses, no money for steamship fares and no money for any purpose except the relief of immediate suffering.

Another matter worthy of mention is that no part of the fund has been devoted to the payment of clerk hire, carriages, postage, telegrams or expenses of any kind. All the work has been done by the Legation force and every dollar has been expended and will be expended for the relief of the earthquake sufferers, and this I understand to be the object of the donors.

It takes considerable time. Often from two to four hours a day are devoted to the "reception" of the applicants, and to listen to the story, examine the applicant, get duplicate receipts and make the payment is slow and laborious. Yet, I am free to confess that the pleasure of relieving real suffering and to feel the psychological wave that starts from the applicant on getting possession of a check and to see the happiness expressed in the applicant's eyes is more than sufficient recompense for all the extra labor it involves.

And if the spontaneous expressions of thanks and invocations to the Supreme Being which escape from these poor but grateful sufferers, when they get their money, could be noted by the material eye, I have no doubt that a gentle stream would be seen mounting from this Legation to the highest heaven, like smoke from a farmer's chimney on a clear cold winter morning in Wisconsin.

Shortly before the receipt of Department's last remittance by telegram, the funds had become nearly exhausted and we had been compelled to suspend payments. The look of disappointment in the faces of the applicants when notified was so lugubrious and pathetic that I was almost tempted to continue the relief out of my own pocket.

I will say further that as the suffering from the earthquake was very light in Santiago, the payments have been made almost entirely to sufferers from Valparaiso and other towns where great damage was done. Probably 30,000 refugees came up here from Valparaiso, and it was among this class that most of this money was distributed.

The balance of the fund will be distributed in the same manner as the foregoing.

Trusting that the work as outlined will meet the approval of Department, I am, Your obedient servant,

JOHN HICKS.

GULF STORM RELIEF.

Hon. Pat. J. Lyons, Mayor of Mobile, who kindly consented to represent the American National Red Cross in the relief work among the storm sufferers. furnished the office of the Red Cross with a copy of the report of the Treasurer of the Mobile Relief Association. The report follows:

Collections—Mobile, $11,254.77; Jacob Dold Packing Co., through McAndrew & Hopper, $1,525; Montgomery, Ala., $2,025; State of Alabama, $1,000; Birmingham, Ala., $769; Selma, Ala., $610; Houston, Tex., $500; New Orleans, $509; M. & O. R. R. Co., $1,000; American National Red Cross Society, $667.87; all other sources, $2,653.97; total, $22,514.61.

Disbursements—Navy Cove, Palmetto Beach, Bon Secour and Point Clear, $1,063.25; Dauphin Island, $3,783.33; Alabama Port, Coden, Bayou la Batre and Cedar Point, $10,150.48; local and special appropriations, $7,517.55; total, $22,514.61.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

In view of the many published reports of the appalling condition of the famine sufferers of Russia, where from twenty to thirty millions of people are said to be suffering from starvation, the Red Cross on February 21st requested the Secretary of State to cable to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg to obtain information as to whether the Russian Red Cross was carrying on relief measures in the famine stricken districts. In response to this inquiry the following cablegram was received:

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, *February 22*, 1907.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

Russian Red Cross is carrying on relief measures and has furnished three million roubles in last six months, but would nevertheless be grateful for any outside aid.

(Signed), RIDDLE.

Upon receipt of the above cablegram a communication was sent out from the National Headquarters to each of the State Branches requesting that it be made known to the public, through press announcements or otherwise, that the American National Red Cross would receive and forward to the Russian Red Cross contributions for the relief of the Russian famine sufferers.

At the time of going to press (March 18th), $3724.90 has been received by the National Treasurer for Russian relief.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF.

The following report from the Rehabilitation Committee in San Francisco shows the progress of the relief work there. Since the end of the Red Cross fiscal year, November 31st, the Executive Committee has forwarded to San Francisco in December $275,360, in January $445,750 and in February $316,400 at the request of the Relief Committee for the work there, leaving a balance on hand of $1,334,611.15. The estimates of the expense of relief work for the month of March have not been received in time for the publication in the April Bulletin. Besides the assistance rendered to individuals the Relief Committte has expended each month a large amount in aiding the various charitable institutions of the city, whose incomes have been so crippled by the disaster of last April that it would be impossible to maintain them without this assistance.

The Rehabilitation Committee has made what it considers to be the final step in planning its work of rehabilitation, as distinct from assisting those who are as yet incapable of self-support.

The committee believes that the great majority of our San Francisco people have, during the period that has elapsed since the disaster, been able to provide for themselves at least the necessities of life, and with the assistance proposed to be given as above, the work of rehabilitation should finally cease, and that after the 31st day of January the efforts of the committee should be directed only to the assistance of those who on account of illness or other misfortune are not yet capable of self-support.

Applications have heretofore been entertained for re-establishment in business, and the work of disposing of such applications is well on toward completion. No more applications for business re-establishment are now being received. Those who need houses are being assisted either by money grants or by having houses built by contractors, employed by the committee, under plans whereby the applicant is required to pay but part of the cost of the house, and can make such payments in instalments. Any person who was burnt out and cannot secure adequate shelter at rent within his means will be assisted by the committee and can have a house built, even though he has only begun to buy his lot on instalments. The committee hopes to receive many applications for assistance in housing, because it believes that the greatest real need exists in this direction. This plan offers an opportunity for any family in moderate circumstances to obtain a home by making monthly payments of about what its rent would amount to.

The two plans above outlined are supplemented by a third plan, designed to meet the needs of self-supporting and self-respecting families, who are without resources or income enough to refurnish their homes within a reasonable time without incurring a burdensome debt. To such families the committee will make a grant to be used in part payment for needed furniture. Applications for such assistance may be made by mail, and on receipt thereof the committee will send blanks to be filled out by the applicant, so that he can make his application without loss of time. It is the intention to make such grants as nearly uniform as possible. Such applications will not be received after the 31st day of January. The especial importance of this plan is that it gives an opportunity (and the last opportunity) for self-supporting families to receive assistance from the relief fund. It is desirable that all who wish to take advantage of this plan file their applications without delay so that this assistance may be extended to all who need it.

The plan here outlined is intended to meet the needs of self-supporting families, who are unable to provide themselves with necessary furniture.

It must be distinctly understood that under this head the committee will not receive applications from those who have made no plan for the future, and who ask for money simply to meet ordinary and every day expenses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF AND RED CROSS FUNDS,

A CORPORATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February* 18, 1907.

CHARLES L. MAGEE, Esq.,

Secretary American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor of January 29th, requesting that you be furnished with a statement explanatory of the expenditures for relief work during November and December, I beg to submit the following:

The Department of Rehabilitation expended during the month of November in round figures, $160,000, covering about 2,100 applications. This amount was divided as follows:

Tools	$ 8,000.00
Housing	3,000.00
Business Rehabilitation	35,000.00
Household Rehabilitation	60,000.00
Special Relief	50,000.00
Transportation	4,000.00

During the month of December there were handled 2,970 applications, and the committee disbursed in round figures, $300,000, divided as follows:

Tools	$ 10,000.00
Housing	14,000.00
Household Re-establishment	101,000.00
Business Re-establishment	62,000.00
Special Relief	111,000.00
Transportation	2,000.00

In the foregoing statement you will observe that I have given round figures, as I have simply attempted to approximate the totals in view of the fact that you asked for an informal statement.

Most of the items above enumerated speak for themselves, and you are no doubt familiar with the general plan of the work. The money that is being used for business re-establishment forms a part of the contribution of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which sent forward $500,000 to be used especially for this purpose. The committee decided after mature deliberation to advertise for applicants for this class of assistance, with a notice that no applications would be received after November 30th. A great many of the applications came in during the last of this period, and as many of the applicants had not even then formulated plans for their own re-establishment the work of apportioning this fund was necessarily slow and much of it has been carried over into January and February. The committee is convinced that it was wise to close the receipt of applications of this kind when it did, and that no hardship has been worked thereby. Of course, now and again a worthy applicant has been found since that time whose application has been considered.

The matter of housing outside of the regular camps is a part of the work that has been handled by the Rehabilitation Committee, although it was not intended at the time this was organized that it would have to do any of this work. It became apparent, however, on account of the number of applications received, that it would be necessary for it to take up the work. It did so along two lines: It was decided to receive applications from persons who owned or leased lots, and who had

plans of their own for building. The committee decided that in such cases it would give to the applicant a part of the amount necessary to build a house, with the understanding that the total cost should not exceed $750. It was considered that this would afford a shelter that, while necessarily very simple, would be adequate and sanitary. It has been found quite satisfactory to the applicants and many applications have been received and handled on this basis. Advertisements were inserted in all the papers calling for such applications, and the time for receiving the final applications was fixed at December 31st. The result is that a large number of these applications were acted upon after the first of the year. The committee further undertook to build or assist in building houses for refugees, the work to be done by contractors employed by the Relief Corporation. This has been a perplexing piece of work. It was decided to build small wooden cottages of 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, as the needs might require, such cottage to be furnished to any worthy applicant whether he was the owner of a lot of land or not. Those who did not own land could buy a lot on the installment plan, and as soon as the committee was convinced of possession, arrangements would be made to build houses, the applicant in nearly every case being required to pay a part of the purchase price. These houses have board walls, with shingle or rustic finish on the outside and supplied with plumbing, so that they make a comfortable and sanitary shelter. The main difficulty that has been experienced is in getting reliable contractors. The price of building material has varied from time to time and the work has progressed slowly. It seems now to be getting into more satisfactory shape. A number of houses are in the course of construction and there are applications on hand for many more. The committee fixed the time for closing this branch of the work at February 15th, and advertised it extensively in the newspapers. On that date there were pending in various stages over 800 applications, under some of which houses are in process of construction and in other cases the applications have but recently been filed.

The term "special relief" used in connection with the figures above given is rather indefinite, and may be said to include all those purposes for which money is given other than those specifically enumerated, as for instance, tools, housing, business, etc.

At the risk of repeating some information that you no doubt already have, I may add that the Department of Rehabilitation also embraces the Bureau of Special Relief, organized for the purpose of furnishing food, medical aid, clothing and other things that are needed in emergency cases, and where there is not time for the investigation that would ordinarily be made on an application for rehabilitation. The expenditures of this bureau average about $20,000 per month, including the expenses of administration, which are naturally somewhat higher here than in the other branches of the work on account of the requirements for speedy action. While this Bureau was primarily organized for the purpose of supplying medical aid and the necessities of life to needy applicants, its work has naturally extended in various directions, and during the winter weather it has furnished supplies of fuel where it was found necessary, and has been called upon to assist in many cases not originally contemplated as coming within its charge. For example—it has now and again employed a carpenter to repair a leaky roof or other damage in the temporary dwellings outside of the regular camps; it has investigated requests from the school department that children be furnished with shoes or clothing, and has made itself useful in many directions along similar lines.

The Bureau of Hospitals, also under the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation, has had charge of the applications for admission to the hospitals, a uniform rate per patient per day being paid for a patient in each hospital regardless of the character of the illness. The expenditures of this bureau for November were $15,313.91, and for December $15,069.76. I may add here that the expenditures decreased almost $2,000 in January, indicating that the health of the city is better. The cost in November reached high tide.

The Bureau of Industrial Centers, which has devoted attention to the social conditions of the camps, is the fourth and last branch of the Department of Rehabilitation. Under the direction of this Bureau temporary halls or buildings have been erected in several of the camps to afford a meeting place for sewing circles, Sunday-schools, kindergartens, and where the men can meet in the evenings. It is thought that this work has had a good effect and will be of value in restoring normal conditions in the camps, where some of the people are prone to let matters drift along without attempting to better their condition.

The Department of Camps reported on December 10th that there were at that time in the permanent camps 13,694 people; 2,990 cottages were occupied, the total number of cottages to be erected being 5,608. There were at that time over 1,400 cottages vacant, and there were nearly 4,000 people in the permanent camps still waiting to be housed. This was owing to the fact that many of the people who were in tents preferred to remain where they were rather than move to the cottages in other locations. When the first heavy rains came in December there were cottages enough to completely shelter all the persons in the permanent camps, and leaving over 400 cottages to be used for persons occupying inadequate shelter outside of the permanent camps. There is a constant movement from the camps, and since December 10th all the applicants on the waiting list for temporary cottages have been furnished with shelter, and the Department of Camps today has cottages at its disposal so that any others coming forward for them can be given shelter.

The expenditures of the Department of Camps and Warehouses amounts to a little over $50,000 per month, and may be divided roughly as follows:

For sanitation	$15,000

Which includes the removal of garbage from the camps and a certain amount allowed for inspectors outside of the camps.

Ingleside Camp, which is maintained for the aged and infirm, who are incapable of supporting themselves	10,000
Clothing, blankets, etc.	5,000
Maintenance of camps and warehouses, including supplies, etc.	20,000

The expenditures of the Land & Building Department require but little explanation, being limited to the building and equipping of cottages in the permanent camps, and the Old People's Home in the Almshouse Tract, which is now in process of erection.

I trust that the foregoing embodies the statement that you require, and remain,

Yours very truly,

O. K. CUSHING.
Special Representative.

THE INTERNATIONAL REPRESSION OF THE ABUSE OF THE EMBLEM AND NAME OF THE RED CROSS.

The importance of the repression of the abuse of the Red Cross insignia is so vital to the purposes for which it was created that a pamphlet dealing with the question has lately been issued at Berne by Ernest Roethlisberger.

The Treaty of Geneva ratified by the United States Senate in December, 1906, requires in Articles 23 and 27 that

ART. 23. The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross* can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and materiel protected by the convention.

ART. 27. The signatory powers whose legislation should not now be adequate engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use, by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or name of the Red Cross, or Geneva Cross, particularly for commercial purposes by means of trade marks.

The prohibition of the use of the emblem or name as above shall be enforced at and from the time set by each legislation and not later than five years after this convention goes into effect. Upon the said going into effect, it shall be unlawful to use a trade mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibition.

In reference to these articles the report of the American delegation to the Geneva Convention states:

The employment of the insignia of the convention was made the subject of careful and extended treatment—this with a view to prevent its abuse and restrict its use to the personnel and matériel to which its protection is intended to be accorded. The heraldic sign of the red cross upon a white ground was recognized and continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies in the field. The use of the term "heraldic" in describing the insignia of the convention excludes the view that any religious association attaches to the distinctive emblem of the convention's philanthropic and humanitarian activity. Turkey was not represented in the conference, and it is worthy of note that the representatives of Japan, China, Persia, and Siam expressed a willingness on the part of their Governments to accept the red cross as the official insignia of the convention.

The convention contained a provision that the emblem of the red cross shall be exclusively used, both in time of peace and war, to designate the personnel and matériel of the sanitary formations which it is the purpose of the convention to protect. It also provides that, in the event of capture, the flag of the convention shall alone be displayed, so long as the sanitary formation which it protects remains under the control of the enemy. With a view to prevent the usurpation or abuse of its name or insignia, especially in the form of trade marks or commercial labels, the signatory powers whose legislation in this regard is insufficient agree to take, or to propose to their respective legislative bodies, such measures as are necessary to secure to the name and emblem of the convention a complete immunity from abuse. As considerable time will be required for the preparation and adoption of legislation of the kind above described, the convention contains a clause requiring the signatory powers at the end of

five years from its date of signature to communicate the results of their efforts in this regard to the General Council of the Swiss Confederation.

In 1900 at an International Convention of Works of Assistance in Time of War, held in Paris, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Red Cross insignia should not be used either in time of peace or in time of war except by the military administrations authorized by the governments.

In a work on the Revision of the Treaty of Geneva by M. Gillot, Doctor of Laws, published in 1902, he says in article 26: "The insignia of the Red Cross upon a white ground is considered by the contracting states as an international sign, which should be used in civil life only by the societies which are authorized by their respective governments."

In 1901 the British military authorities sent a protest to the Swiss Government in regard to the fact that the flag and brassard of the Red Cross, instituted by article 7 of the Treaty which concerns it, are not properly protected by law in most countries, that the employment of this insignia has caused serious abuse, and stating that, in their opinion, the use of the Red Cross flag or insignia should be permitted only upon the special consent of the military and naval authorities of the governments and any use of it without such permission should be severely punished.

In the general report of the fourth committee of the Geneva Convention, over which committee M. Martens presided and to which was referred the question of the abuse of the Red Cross name and insignia, Professor Louis Renault, who like M. Martens has a universal reputation on questions of international law, gives the following conclusive argument in regard to the abuse of the Red Cross:

The success of the Treaty of Geneva has had its inconveniences, as this success has been used for the exploiting of commercial interests. The prestige of the Red Cross has thus been made to appear to be communicated to establishments and to products which bear this emblem venerated by all. This has given rise to Red Cross pharmacies, trade marks bearing the Red Cross stamped upon all sorts and kinds of manufactures and other articles. There is in this something offensive and of a nature to compromise the respect and protection which the Treaty is designed to provide for certain sanitary establishments and certain persons.

If soldiers find the Red Cross on shop signs, on boxes of wines, etc., they will be led to think that it has nothing official in its nature and has no right to any particular protection. There is, therefore, for every country a national interest in the repression of the abuse of the emblem or name which is designed for the special protection of its military hospitals and ambulances, their personnel and supplies. This national interest can be safeguarded only by international stipulation, in which it is the duty of each country to do its part.

A Red Cross on a white ground has been adopted as a universal emblem for the protection of the sick and wounded, of sanitary formations, their personnel and supplies of all kinds, and accepted for this special purpose by over forty nations of the world, including Japan, China, Corea, Persia and Siam.

A society for voluntary relief in time of war must first have received official authority from its government, and before its services can be utilized notification of its official character must be communicated to the other belligerent power or powers. Only such official recognition by its

government can place it under the provisions of the Treaty of Geneva and secure for it the right to use the emblem of the Red Cross by which protection is guaranteed. No Red Cross society has the power to grant permission to employ the insignia to any third party and in time of war the use of the flag and brassard comes under military permission and regulations.

This prohibition of the abuse of the Red Cross cannot too hastily be brought about; time must be allowed for the interested parties to make arrangements for the change, advise their cliental, etc. For those who at the time the revised Treaty is put in operation have already acquired the mark containing the emblem or the name, whose use it is all important to prohibit, a delay should be accorded for their accommodation and a maximum of five years has been considered necessary.

No importation of articles or merchandise marked with the Red Cross will be allowed in countries where this use is prohibited, not only because of this prohibition, but in justice to home manufactures which are not permitted its use.

The American National Red Cross has no connection with the sale of any merchandise whatsoever marked with the Red Cross. No hospital, nor any other establishment, nor any business concern exists under its auspices or employs the name or emblem of the Red Cross with its consent or approval. It will use its utmost endeavor and invokes the aid of all of its members to secure in the United States the repression of the abuse of the Red Cross and the carrying out of the international duty devolving upon our country to provide protection for the name and emblem created for so humane and beneficent a purpose.

RELATIONS OF RED CROSS WITH MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF ARMY.

In 1903 the Surgeon-General of the Army requested a report on the relationship between the Medical Department of the Army and such volunteer organizations as the Red Cross. This report, part of which is given, was made before the reorganization of the Red Cross, which is now brought into the close relationship with the Army and Navy Medical Departments through their representatives on its Central Committee, which was formerly lacking. Major McCaw recommends that there should be one great national society recognized by Congress, and that in time of war all voluntary aid should be offered through this recognized national society. Since this report was made the Red Cross under the act of reincorporation of January, 1905, was duly designated by Congress as "the organization which is authorized to act in matters of relief under this treaty" (the Treaty of Geneva), and thereby created the National Society for voluntary relief in time of war as recommended by Major McCaw.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 18, 1904.

The Surgeon-General,
U. S. Army,
Sir:

In accordance with your letter of November 25, 1903, I have made a study of the relations which should exist between the Medical Department of the Army and the various voluntary aid societies which may offer assistance in the care of the sick and wounded in time of war.

The relations between such societies and the military establishment in the principal foreign countries are governed by law, and it seems very desirable and even necessary that all voluntary assistance, either in personnel or supplies, offered in time of war for the comfort and care of the sick and wounded of the U. S. Army, should be so regulated as far as the nature of our institutions will permit.

Without such regulation, voluntary aid in time of war is apt to be misdirected, and may even prove a hindrance to military efficiency. Valuable supplies may be wasted and money spent in unnecessary ways. The universal desire on the part of our people in time of war to mitigate the hardships of war for the country's soldiers, leads to a liberality in expenditure and a rapidity in organization of local societies that may easily prove embarrassing to the military authorities unless reckoned upon in peace. Offers of personal services and contributions in money or supplies are showered upon the War Department when the nation is in arms. To refuse is not only to reject assistance potentially of the greatest value, but also to offend and wound the susceptibilities of our best and most patriotic citizens.

On the other hand, to accept unreservedly may be to cripple the supply departments, and the means of transportation with unneeded articles, and to add unnecessarily to the number of non combatants accompanying an army in active campaign.

Germany may be taken as the best example of a country which has fully worked out the relations between voluntary aid societies and the military establishment, and the following notes are condensed from an interesting article by Lieut.-Col. MacPherson, R. A. M. C., based upon the German-Kriegs-Sanitats-Ordnung, approved December 18, 1902.

The German government recognizes only such societies as are in constant active operation in time of peace devoting themselves to the care

of the non-military sick and wounded within the Empire. The Army does not accept their services during peace, but they are recognized as supplementary to the army medical department in the time of war.

The societies so recognized are: (1) German Red Cross Territorial Societies; (2) Societies associated with them; (3) St. John, St. George, and the Maltese Orders of Knighthood. This limitation is made because these societies are organized and are actually at work in time of peace caring for sick and wounded throughout the country.

Application for service from others, local societies, individuals, etc., are made through a high official of the government, the Imperial Commissioner and Inspector of Voluntary Aid, and, should the War Office approve, the society or individual concerned is attached to one of the recognized volunteer aid societies.

If voluntary aid from a society of a foreign country is accepted, the sphere of action is confined to its home territory.

Voluntary aid in Germany is not permitted in war to form independent units. The co-operation with the military establishment is purely supplementary to regularly established military organizations, to which all voluntary bodies must be attached, being entirely under the orders of the officers commanding.

The services of voluntary aid societies are in general utilized as follows: Nursing the sick and wounded; transporting sick and wounded, and in depot duties.

The sphere of operation is confined to the army's rear, either at home or on lines of communication.

In very special emergencies, when authorized by the general commanding, voluntary aid may be utilized on the battle field, but will then be placed under the authority of the officer commanding a bearer company or a field hospital.

Hospitals belonging entirely to the organizations may in very special instances be granted permission to establish themselves in the field of operations, but with the understanding that they must be withdrawn when the necessity for them disappears.

The general duties of voluntary aid societies are specified about as follows:

1. Organization of male and female nurses and cooks for duty at military reserve hospitals and stationary field hospitals. A certain number of the male nurses must be instructed as litter bearers.

2. Organization of nurses, male and female, for duty in connection with the conveyance of sick and wounded from the base and lines of communication to reserve hospitals.

3. Individuals with special business experience to act as managers of voluntary aid depots, and forwarding agents.

4. Collection and forwarding to depots of gifts.

5. Supplementing the service of military reserve hospitals by taking charge of special branches, *i. e.*, diet kitchens, laundry, etc., or by furnishing certain portions of the equipment, as bedding, linen, or utensils; also establishing special hospitals at home.

6. Supplying information to relatives regarding sick and wounded.

7. Establishment of dressing and rest stations along railway lines where the government has no special provision.

8. Equipment of special trains out of the society funds, when the military authorities consider such a course necessary.

The Imperial Commissioner holds office in peace and war, and has two Assistant Commissioners, and two Advisory Committees: (1) A standing committee, composed of members of societies, his two Assistant Commissioner and two representatives of the War Office; (2) A higher advisory board is provided for, on specially important occasions.

The German Aid Societies are under thier own private management, but when they come into association with the army, they are entirely subservient to the Imperial Commissioner. The Imperial Commissioner makes annual report upon the state of the personnel and material of the recognized volunteer aid societies. The War Department informs him what

help is expected from the societies, and he sees to it that the required work is distributed among them.

The War Office has the power to satisfy itself by inspection that the preparations are properly made.

In war the Imperial Commissioner joins the headquarters of the army in the field, where associated with the inspector general of the lines of communication and railways, and the chief medical officer, he directs the voluntary aid.

He issues all papers authorizing volunteer aid individuals to act, and gives Red Cross brassards and identification cards to those entitled. All wearers of brassards must have identification papers.

All persons taking part in voluntary aid work must be of German nationality and not liable to military service. If liable to be called for duty in the home reserve, the military authorities of their district must be notified of their detail for voluntary aid work.

The societies have full power within their limits to select their own personnel, it being understood that each individual is of good character, education, and in good health.

All voluntary aid delegates must submit to the military authority under whom they serve a nominal list of the personnel under their charge, and furnish a monthly list of changes in the personnel.

A certain uniform and equipment is prescribed, which must be furnished by the societies.

There are also regulations for discipline, punishment, etc.

The personnel in the field and at home stations are divided into classes as follows: (1) for hospital duty, (2) for sick convoy duty, (3) for transport duty, (4) for depot duty.

The male personnel are divided into companies of 24 men commanded by a company commandant, who has an assistant. The company is divided into two sections, each under a section commandant; when the sections are separated the assistant takes command of the second half company. A few carpenters and blacksmiths are to be enrolled in the companies if possible.

With an army in the field, each corps has its voluntary aid detachment, serving at the regular hospitals of the corps, and consisting of male nurses, female nurses, and cooks, both male and female. These are assigned to stationary hospitals and those along the line of communication. Their chief is the voluntary aid delegate on duty with the director of the field hospitals, but in the exercise of their functions they are directly under the medical officers of the regular establishments in charge of the various organizations, who are empowered to discharge summarily any persons whose services are not considered suitable. The persons so discharged report to the delegate for instructions. The medical officer who has discharged them must give on demand a statement in writing covering the length of time service has been performed, conduct, and nature of duties.

A detachment of voluntary aid is also assigned to the duty of assisting the regular service in convoying sick and wounded along the lines of communication to the reserve hospitals; they establish and manage rest stations along the way. Every regular line of communication has such a detachment, the chief being the delegate in charge of the line. While engaged on this duty the members of the detachment will be under the orders of the surgeon in charge of a sick convoy, as far as the care of the sick and wounded is concerned. A special detachment is also established with each line of communication, consisting of stretcher bearers, who carry the sick and wounded from advanced stations to the head of the line of communication, from railway stations to hospitals, and within the lines. This detachment may, in emergencies, be employed with the advance.

Still another detachment on each line of communication manages the voluntary aid depots under the delegate in charge. They attend to the forwarding of gifts, supplies, etc.

With the army at home voluntary aid is distributed among reserve hospitals, fortresses, depots, etc. The management of this section of the voluntary aid, personnel and material is in the hands of the regular territorial delegate.

Regulations for collection and forwarding of voluntary contributions are quite extensive. There are two depots at the headquarters of each army corps, one at the hospital and another at the refitting station. The depots are designated "Reception station for voluntary gifts Nos. 1 and 2 of the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., army corps." They are under the corps commander, and are arranged for in peace time. All gifts collected by the association are sent to these depots, with invoices showing contents and destination, whether for troops in the field generally, or for sick in hospital. Size and labeling of packages are regulated. Once received, such contributions are military stores. They are forwarded as far as possible to the destined recipients in the order in which they have been received at the depot.

The Imperial Commissioner publishes from time to time lists of what articles are specially desirable and the gifts should be such as are not provided by the government. Receipts are given if the donors desire it, and voluntary aid delegates have the right to be acquainted with the use made of the gifts collected by their associations.

Independent hospitals of the various recognized associations may be established at home, at no expense to the government, to take up the overflow from the reserve hospitals. Even these, however, are supervised by the most available senior medical officer of the regular army and are under military discipline They sometimes are allowed to use regular hospital equipment in part, and possibly may receive a government grant to aid in the expenses.

There are many and specific regulations as to the reception and disposal of sick and wounded soldiers in these hospitals.

Convalescents may be removed into private homes, etc., when a guarantee is given for their proper care.

Members of aid associations in hospitals are entrusted with the duty of assisting patients in their correspondence with their relatives, etc.

At the central bureau of information, voluntary aid members undertake as far as possible the distribution of information as to the whereabouts of individuals of their own or of the enemy's armies to anxious relatives.

There are certain grants from public funds in connection with voluntary aid work. The Imperial Commissioner has money for office expenses, clerk hire, and traveling expenses.

He receives rations and quarters, as do all delegates in the field.

The personnel of the voluntary aid in service with the army receive also rations and quarters, except those living in their own homes. Members of voluntary aid in the field receive regular pay; those at home, a daily pay fixed by the war office. Medical attendance, pensions, etc., are also provided for.

France, Russia, Austria, Italy and Japan have also recognized voluntary aid organizations, with well marked rules for their use in war, and keeping touch in peace.

The United States has subscribed to the Articles of the Geneva Convention, but has apparently no special line of action by which in time of war voluntary aid may be utilized to the best advantage, and (what is of still greater importance) may be reckoned upon in advance.

The mere adoption of regulations in the manual of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, regarding the use of voluntary aid in time of war appears to me a small matter compared to the necessity of knowing in peace what aid in men and material may be depended upon at any time, and the authority by which such aid may be obtained.

I respectfully suggest the necessity for a complete understanding between the War Department and voluntary aid associations throughout the country on the following general lines:

Certain societies national in character to be recognized by Congress. One great society would be better than two or more, but at any rate the number should be small.

All voluntary aid in men and material from local societies, communities, or individuals to be offered through a recognized national society.

A national society to have in peace, as well as in war, a recognized high official who will be given full opportunity to communicate freely with

the War Department, and who will be empowered by the society to speak for it at Washington.

A voluntary official in each military department of the United States who is willing to keep the Department Commander advised at regular intervals of the help in personnel and material within the Department available in case of war.

The societies, of course, to have complete control of their personnel, funds and material in time of peace, and also in time of war, except that physicians, nurses, cooks, etc., attached to an army in the field, or to a military transport or convoy, be under the control of the military authorities and directly under the commanding officer of the hospital, or other unit to which they may be attached, and that contributed material once turned over to the military authorities becomes government property.

The benevolent work of the societies at home in raising funds, contributions and personal help, in assisting discharged and furloughed soldiers, in establishing convalescent homes for furloughed men, bureaus of information, etc., to be entirely independent of military authority.

It seems to me that in no way can the people of the country assist the War Department and directly minister to the comfort of the disabled soldier better than in providing for the care of convalescents in private homes and temporary hospitals at the seaside, or in the mountains. All sick who no longer need active medical or surgical treatment might, with advantage, be furloughed and complete their cure at such places, thus relieving the general hospitals and making room for acute cases.

Unless there are recognized societies and unless some understanding is reached between the societies and the government, by which the former may know what is expected of them, and the latter can be kept informed of just what aid may be depended upon, I do not think that the insertion of regulations upon the subject in the Manual for the Medical Department is of much importance.

With such a mutual understanding not many regulations should be necessary.

Such regulations should, first, authorize the Medical Department to accept aid in war; second, restrict such aid to what is necessary only; third, place the voluntary personnel under the military authorities; fourth, provide for the privileges of the voluntary helpers.

I suggest the following regulations for use in the Manual for the Medical Department under the present conditions:

1. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and with the authority of the Secretary of War, Chief Surgeons of an Army in the field, or of a Division, Corps or Brigade operating independently may use the services of civilian physicians, nurses, male and female, litter bearers, cooks, etc., voluntarily offered, and will assign such persons to duty as may be most expedient for the good of the service.

2. As a rule, such voluntary aid will be used only at base hospitals, or on lines of communication. In emergency the services of physicians and litter bearers may, however, be utilized with the advance.

3. Persons whose voluntary services have been accepted will be under the orders of the officers commanding hospitals, etc., to which they may be assigned.

4. The voluntary services of no person will be accepted unless he is physically sound and otherwise qualified for effective service.

5. No uniform is required by voluntary helpers, but they will wear the brassard of the Geneva Convention and carry an identification paper clearly showing their right to do so, which paper must be signed by the Chief Surgeon or other officer, authorized by the General Commanding.

6. With the approval of the Surgeon-General, the Chief Surgeon may receive voluntary contributions in money or kind, and expend the same for the benefit of the sick and wounded, as he deems fit. Contributions of unnecessary or unwieldy material will be declined.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WALTER D. MCCAW,
Major-Surgeon, U. S. Army.

DECISIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE OF 1902.

I. As the Empress Augusta Fund has reached the desired sum of 100,000 francs, no action was needed on this resolution and no appeal made for the use of the interest of this fund.

II. The American National Red Cross heartily endorses the principles of the Hague Convention in regard to naval warfare. The Society intends to place itself in close relationship with the Medical Service of the Navy Department in order to be prepared to render in time of war such assistance as this Service will require from it.

(1) The Convention of The Hague concluded in December, 1904, having been ratified by this Government, no further action was considered necessary.

(2) The Central Committee of the American National Red Cross considers that the sick and wounded of a belligerent who may be brought within the neutral jurisdiction of the United States should be cared for by the Red Cross, regardless of nationality.

No action was taken on the excluded Article X of The Hague Convention. The Society considers this a question to be dealt with at a future Convention of The Hague.

III. The Central Committee, after mature consideration of the question as to the care of prisoners of war under the terms of The Hague Convention, expresses the conviction that the American Red Cross should undertake such care, and hereby gives assurance of a willingness to assume the work.

IV. The revised Treaty of Geneva makes provision for international aid in time of war.

V. The American National Red Cross does not provide special training for its nurses; but enrolls its corps of nurses from among the thousands of trained nurses of the country for service in time of war or of great calamity.

VI. The American National Red Cross is doing and will do all in its power to stop the abuse of the name and of the insignia of the Red Cross.

VII. and VIII. The American National Red Cross has agreed to forward, at its own expense, all inventions which are accepted by its special committee for competition at the International Exposition in 1907 for the Empress Feodorovna prizes.

IX. This recorded action upon the St. Petersburg Resolutions was taken at a meeting of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, December 3, 1906, and the report of its decisions will be forwarded to the International Committee at Geneva and to the Central Committee of the British Red Cross.

XI. After the revised Treaty of Geneva has been ratified by the United States Senate, the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross will call the attention of the Government to this request that the stipulations of this Treaty be included in the instructions issued to the Army of this country and also be made the subject of oral teachings. The propaganda of the idea and importance of the Red Cross will be diligently taken up by the American National Red Cross.

XII. Relief work at time of great national catastrophes is an essential feature in the existence of the American National Red Cross.

NOTES.

The District of Columbia Branch is preparing to give to its enrolled nurses a special course of lectures with practical demonstration of field hospital work under the auspices of the Medical Department of the Army. These lectures will be given at the Washington Barracks.

A syllabus of the lectures follows:

First Lecture:

General outline of the organization of the Army in time of war and that of its medical and sanitary service.

Second Lecture:

The regimental hospital,
The ambulance section,
The field hospital,
The base hospital,
Other hospitals and stations.

Third Lecture:

Medical and sanitary service of camps and on the march.

Fourth Lecture:

Service in battle at the front.

Fifth Lecture:

Service in battle at the rear.

One afternoon will be devoted to the practical demonstration of the field hospital. This will be done at the conclusion of the course as detailed above. An opportunity will then be given to examine the equipment and working plan of the organization.

The membership of the District of Columbia Branch is gradually increasing. There are now about 750 members, of whom 112 are life members.

The Maryland Branch has prepared the following application form for the enrollment of nurses:

MARYLAND BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS. APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT AS NURSE.

I hereby make formal application for enrollment as nurse in the Maryland Branch of the American National Red Cross, and submit the following, in evidence of my qualifications for such membership:

1. My full name is.....
2. Date of birth .....
3. Permanent address .....
4. Present address .....
5. Graduate of..... School for Nurses, located at .....
6. Is it a general hospital?.....Special hospital?.....

7. Date of graduation..... Length of course at that time.....
8. Have you had any other hospital training?..... If so, give names of hospital and time spent in each.....
.....
9. Work since graduation—Institutional, give names of each Institution, position held, and length of service.....
.....
.....
Private work, how long?..... Special or general?
.....If special, designate kind of work?.....
10. Are you a registered nurse?.....In what State?.....
Give date of registration.....Name of President of Board of Examiners when you registered.....
11. If graduated from a school where registration is not required by law, give name and address of Superintendent of Nurses under whom you graduated.....
.....
12. A doctor's certificate must accompany this application.

I desire to apply for enrollment { —with compensation. —without compensation.

(Cancel words not applying.)

Sign name in full.....

Dated at . . . .190....

The Red Cross has met with a serious loss in the death of Mr. Hugh McMillan, President of the Michigan Red Cross Branch. Mr. McMillan was a brother of the late Senator McMillan. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1845, but moved to Detroit in 1861. It was largely due to his interest and activity that the Michigan Red Cross Branch was organized and he himself became its first President. The Red Cross extends to Mr. McMillan's family, and to the Michigan Red Cross Branch its sincere sympathy in their great loss, by which the American Red Cross loses one of its most valued members.

The National Headquarters has just been advised of the organization of the New Hampshire Branch. The permanent address of the organization is the First National Bank, Concord.

The following constitute the Executive Committee: George B. Leighton, Monadnock; William F. Thayer, Concord; Walter R. Porter, Keene; Irving W. Drew, Lancaster; Scott Sloan, Lebanon; Sumner Wallace, Rochester; James L. Gibson, Conway; Nathan C. Jameson, Antrim; President Tucker, Hanover; Seth M. Richards, Newport; R. W. Pillsbury, West Derry; Mrs. W. H. Follansby, Exeter.

At a meeting of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, held January 22d, Mr. Samuel Mather, Chairman of the local division of the Red Cross.

presented an interesting statement of the Aims and Purposes of the Red Cross, after which address the Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted the following resolution:

This Chamber of Commerce heartily approves of the organization, aims and purposes of the American National Red Cross, and recommends its members to co-operate individually with the Cleveland Sub-division by becoming members of the Red Cross, and by their influence and contributions in its support.

Attest:
MUNSON A. HAVENS.
Secretary.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer" in an editorial on the subject entitled "The Regenerated Red Cross," in commenting upon the address, said:

The statement explaining the organization, aims and purposes of the American National Red Cross, presented to the Chamber of Commerce last evening by Mr. Samuel Mather, chairman of the Cleveland branch, will make clear for the first time to many people the complete regeneration of that body. Reorganization has enabled it to enter upon a new career of usefulness, and made it for the first time a truly national body, as well as one for the first time in a true sense representative of the American people.

In two years the American Red Cross has been transformed from a small and close corporation, largely a proprietary affair, into a great national branch of a greater international order. It has a perfect organization, with branches in thirty states officered by men and women whose names are sufficient guarantee of their capacity and integrity. It is headed by the secretary of the war, has the federal government's official stamp of approval and is a recognized adjunct to the American army, as to relief service both in war and peace. In time of war and in case of calamity in time of peace it is, next to the general government, the most responsible and effective agency for collecting and distributing money and other means of emergency relief.

The present Red Cross is only two years old, and its rapid growth and increased efficiency have more than justified the government and the private persons who insisted upon its transformation. The country has recently had occasion to note several examples of its renewed activity. It now stands, completely organized, like a skeletonized military force needing only the order of mobilization to bring it into action.

The Cleveland Division has also had prepared and sent out the following excellent statement of the organization, aims and purposes of the Red Cross, which is given in full for the information of new Red Cross members or others who may desire such information:

ORGANIZATION AND AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The American National Red Cross is the volunteer reserve emergency organization of the American people, to relieve distress in time either of war or calamity. It bears the same relation to the usual regular agencies —both national and local, such as military or naval medical and hospital services, and local organizations of similar character—that the Volunteer Militia bears to the Regular Army.

The Act of Congress which incorporated the Red Cross and which issued its charter, defines its purposes as follows:

"To furnish voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war," and, "To carry on a system of national and international relief

in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." (Charter. Section 3, paragraphs 1 and 4.)

There was a Red Cross organization in the United States as far back as 1869; it was incorporated in 1881, and again in 1893 and in 1900. It was, however, practically a small private society with Miss Clara Barton at the head of it, having a membership in the entire country of but about three hundred. It was not to be mentioned in the same breath—so far as numbers, efficiency, and organization went—with the Red Cross organizations in other countries, and accordingly, in the year 1904 our American Red Cross was entirely reorganized, and on January 5, 1905, Congress passed an Act incorporating the present American National Red Cross, and establishing the conditions which should shape its career.

The fundamental purpose of this reorganization was to make the Red Cross really representative of the entire American people. In order to realize this purpose, provisions have been made for:

1st—A large membership.

2d—Close affiliation with the United States Government in the personnel of the National Red Cross officers.

3d—The auditing of all accounts by the War Department, and an annual public report to Congress.

There is special significance, we think, in the omission from the name of the Red Cross, of any term like "Society" or "Association," for the Red Cross is, or should be, an organization of all of the people of the United States—like the government—not an association of some of the people. As the government is the organization by which the American people, as a whole, take charge of their public affairs in regular condition, so the Red Cross is the organization by which the American people, as a whole, forward relief in times of calamity. At the scene of disaster, the Red Cross administers the relief, and endeavors to restore natural conditions; throughout the rest of the country the Red Cross is the natural and efficient channel for collecting and forwarding the money and supplies contributed for the sufferers by the disaster, by the American people.

The close affiliation of the Red Cross with the United States Government, by the personnel of the Red Cross officers, assures harmony and efficient co-operation between the two. The President of the United States is an honorary member of the American National Red Cross. The Secretary of War is its active president. The chairman, and six of the members of the Central Committee, (The National Executive Committee) are appointed by the President of the United States. These six members represent each one of the six Federal Departments: State, Treasury, Army, Navy, Judiciary and Interior. Besides these, six are elected by delegates from the State Branches at the annual meeting, and six are elected by the incorporators.

There is also a Board of Consultation, consisting of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Other Government officials and ex-officials, in their individual capacity, are also officers of the Red Cross, thus making the harmony between the two still closer.

The annual audit by the War Department, and the annual public report to Congress assure to the American people a continual and complete inspection of the management by the Red Cross, of the funds and supplies entrusted to them for relief purposes and for the maintenance of the organization.

There are now forty-three National Red Cross organizations in the world. Among the most efficient are the German, Italian, and Japanese The membership of the Japanese Red Cross is over a million. China also has a Red Cross. The Chairman of the British Red Cross is Lord Rothschild. Queen Alexandra is the President of the British National Red Cross, and its organization is almost identical with that adopted in this country.

These forty-three organizations are associated together under the International Committee of Geneva, in compliment to Switzerland as the birthplace of the organization in the Treaty of Geneva, 1864.

The chief function of this International Committee at present, is to pass upon the credentials of any new National Red Cross that may be organized in any country, deciding whether it truly represents the Government and the people of such country. Once every five years there is a conference of delegates from all of the National Red Cross organizations, for the purpose of discussion and agreements in matters of common policy. At such conferences the rules and regulations that set forth the status and privileges that should be accorded by every civilized nation to the Red Cross in the time of war, are agreed upon and are reported back to the Government of each country by its delegates, for approval and adoption. In this way, from year to year the scope and influence and position of the Red Cross throughout the entire civilized world has increased and grown immensely.

The next International Conference is to meet at London, in June, 1907, by invitation of the British Red Cross.

Since the organization of the American National Red Cross in January, 1905, thirty State Branches have been organized. Others are being continually organized. The Ohio State Branch was organized in November, 1905, and has now four sub-divisions,—those of Cincinnati, Toledo Columbus and Cleveland. The President of the Ohio State Branch is always the Governor of the State, with a Vice-president living at Columbus, the Capital and center of the State. The Secretary and Treasurer of the State Branch are also citizens of Columbus. The Executive Committee consists of the chairmen of each of the sub-divisions organized throughout the State.

The Cleveland sub-division is organized with Chairman, Vice Chairman. Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the five regular standing committees. The chairman of the Executive Committee is Gen'l Geo. A. Garretson. These standing committees are:

The Supply Committee, Otto Miller, Chairman.
The new Membership Committee, Mrs. Wm. Edwards.
The Committee for Organizing sub-divisions in near-by cities, Col. J. J. Sullivan.
The Committee for Enrolling Doctors, Dr. Geo. W. Crile.
The Committee for Enrolling Nurses, Mrs. Hunter Robb.

The Cleveland sub-division has now eight Doctors, and fourteen Nurses on their register, who have pledged themselves to respond immediately when needed, upon the outbreak of war, or on the occasion of some great calamity requiring their aid.

The Cleveland sub-division is expected to attend to the organization of other sub-divisions of the State Branch, in all the more important towns of northeastern Ohio. It is the duty of the Toledo sub-division to do the same thing in northwestern Ohio; of the Columbus sub-division in central Ohio, and of the Cincinnati sub-division in southern Ohio. Col. J. J. Sullivan is Chairman of the Committee to do such work in northeastern Ohio, and is just about inaugurating a vigorous campaign in that direction.

At present—and for some time to come—to acquire a large and widely distributed membership will be the duty of first importance with the Red Cross. Newspapers may do much to bring the Red Cross to the attention of the public; churches can assist by having notices read from the pulpit with a few words from the pastor urging the members of the congregation to become members of the Red Cross. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade can be asked to put their influence behind the work of organization. Social and fraternal organizations should be interested, so that they may induce their members to join the Red Cross either individually or as bodies. Physicians might well bring this subject to

the attention of their patients. Schools might interest the people through the children, and the personal appeal is always valuable.

The only requirement for membership is the payment of the annual dues of $1.00, which are payable to the treasurer of the local sub-divisions.

The sub-division treasurers keep all moneys so received until the end of the fiscal year, at which time they render an account of all expenditures for local purposes, and turn the balance on hand over to the State Treasurer. One half of all such balances received by the State Treasurer. is paid to the National Treasurer at Washington, into the National Emergency Fund. The other half remains in the hands of the State Treasurer for use in case of local emergencies.

Members who do not care to make payment every year may pay $25.00 in full payment of a Life Membership; or they may pay in advance for any number of years that they prefer—say $5.00 for five years. Money received for life memberships goes at once, through the State Treasurer into the National Endowment Fund, the interest from which fund goes to swell the National Emergency Fund. This National Emergency Fund. which is still in its infancy, is expected to be of great importance for initial payments on the first day of large disasters, and for the relief of small disasters which are not of enough importance to call for general contributions throughout the country.

In time of disaster, whether in war or calamity, the Red Cross receives and forwards the voluntary contributions of the American people. It is contrary to the policy of the Red Cross to solicit contributions from individuals. The Red Cross makes its appeal in behalf of sufferers, entirely through public means; by newspapers, through the church, and by cards posted in banks and other public places. Such contributions are regularly forwarded through the State Treasurer to the National Red Cross Treasurer, who telegraphs the money through the United States Sub-treasury to the committee in charge of relief on the scene of disaster, as needed by them.

Since the formation of the American National Red Cross in January. 1905, $246,249.40 have been raised for the famine in Japan, which followed upon the end of the Russo-Japanese war; $12,759.25 for the Vesuvian Relief Fund, $3.090.204.24 for the San Francisco earthquake disaster; $8,943.38 for the relief of the sufferers by the Valparaiso earthquake and conflagration, and $667.87 for the sufferers by the Gulf of Mexico storms.

Beyond the payment of the annual membership fee, a member would do little, or nothing, in Red Cross work, as he may desire. There are three kinds of work aside from the work attending disaster which need to be done:

1st—Organization.
2d—Education.
3d—Precaution.

The organization work explains itself. The educational work should consist in cultivating an interest among the American people in scientific methods of relief, and to spread a knowledge of what is needed for the relief of wounded in time of war and in the various kinds of disaster, so as to render more intelligent the public interest and assistance in such events. With this should go familiarity with the people and conditions in other parts of the United States, and other parts of the world, and a knowledge of what the Red Cross is doing in other countries.

The work of precaution should include both the general work of developing the new science of community emergency relief, and the special work of ascertaining where, in each state, are points of danger which may precipitate disaster, and how such dangers may be forestalled.

The Red Cross has no active relief function unless the regular and ordinary relief institutions are over-strained. In time sof war or disaster the regular institutions, whether the Government, the hospitals, or the regular relief organizations, have their regular duties to perform the same as at other times, and are seldom able to divert part of their re-

sources for this additional and extra work. It should not be necessary for them to sacrifice their regular work for the emergency work.

A citizens relief committee, such as is usually organized on such occasions, inevitably takes some little time to organize, and becomes more and more efficient the less need there is for its services. Besides, the first days of a disaster are generally the most important of all. The Red Cross aims to become organized in each community in advance, with its committees and chairmen prepared, and composed of men in whom the community would have confidence, so that either on the outbreak of war, or in the event of a sudden calamity, this skeleton organization could immediately spring into activity without delay, and with preliminary organization provided for in advance.

We have all learned to realize during these past twelve months, more acutely, perhaps, than ever before, that unexpected and terrible calamities may happen at any moment, in any section of the country; and if "in time of peace it is well to prepare for war," so also, surely, in time of security and quiet, it is well to prepare for disaster and calamity.

The Cleveland Red Cross is not yet organized and prepared as it should be, and to this end should have the aid and approval of this body, that this community may do its share in the upbuilding of a National Reserve Emergency Association that has received the approval of our Congress and of our Government, and is already generally accepted as a wise and necessary institution in all the civilized countries of the globe.

The Porto Rico Branch of the American National Red Cross was organized February 21st. The following report of the meeting for organization was forwarded to the National Headquarters by the Secretary:

On Thursday, February 21, 1907, the undersigned persons, being assembled in the office of the Governor of Porto Rico, at the Government House in the city of San Juan, Island of Porto Rico, did unanimously resolve, under and by virtue of an Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American National Red Cross," approved January 5, 1905, to form themselves into a society to be known as The Porto Rico Branch of the American National Red Cross, such society to be controlled by the Act of Congress mentioned above and by the regulations for branch societies heretofore or hereafter issued by virtue of such Act by the American National Red Cross.

The following officers were chosen by ballot:

Honorary President.....The Governor of Porto Rico, *ex-officio.*
President.....Mr. Henry F. Hord.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: The Commandant of the Naval Station at San Juan, *ex officio*; The Commanding Officer of the Porto Rican Regiment, *ex officio*, Vice-President, Hon. José Severo Quiñones. Secretary, Miss Josefina Noble. Treasurer, The Treasurer of Porto Rico, *ex-officio.* Executive Committee: The President of the Society, Hon. Francisco de Paul Acuña, Mr. Juan Hernandez López, Mr. Luis Toro and Mr. Martin E. Gill.

The meeting was honored by the presence of Major General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross. He explained the methods and purpose of the Society.

On motion duly seconded the Secretary was instructed to notify the American National Red Cross of the formation of the Porto Rican Branch.

On motion duly seconded the Secretary was authorized to incur such preliminary expenses for stationery, printing, postage, etc., as in her judgment might be advisable.

On motion duly seconded the Secretary and Mr. Martin E. Gill were instructed to notify the press of the Island of the formation of this Society and its objects and purposes.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

(Signed)

Beekman Winthrop,
Henry F. Hord,
Martin E. Gill,
José S. Quiñones,
Juan Hernandez López,
Josefina B. Noble.

There was held at Charleston, South Carolina, on Saturday, January 19th, a most interesting and important Red Cross meeting in the interest of the State Branch. By invitation of Charleston and as the guests of that most hospitable city the following Red Cross officials attended this meeting: The Secretary of War, President of the National Red Cross and Mrs. Taft; Brig. General O'Reilly, Surgeon General U. S. A., Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.; Miss Boardman, member of the Executive Committee; Hon. Alford Cooley of the Department of Justice, Counselor of the Red Cross and Mrs. Cooley; Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, member of the Board of Consultation, Col. William Cary Sanger, President of the New York Red Cross Branch, and Mrs. W. K. Draper, Secretary of this Branch. Governor and Mrs. Ansel also came from Columbia to attend the meeting.

The Medical Society of South Carolina gave a most delightful breakfast to the party on their arrival, the decorations carrying out the color and design of the Red Cross. The day was spent in inspecting the Charleston Navy Yard, a sail around the beautiful harbor with a visit to Fort Sumter and a reception by Colonel Greenough at Fort Moultrie.

In the evening a large and representative audience filled the German Artillery Armory, whose walls were decorated with a great seal of the Red Cross bearing its emblem and the words "'Neutrality" and "Humanity." Governor Ansel presided at the meeting and among the other speakers were Col. A. C. Kaufman, President of the South Carolina Branch; The Secretary of War, Mayor Rhett, Hon. Wm. H. Brawley, Col. William Cary Sanger, Major Theodore G. Barker, and Miss Boardman. In his opening remarks Governor Ansel said:

It is a great pleasure for me, as the representative of the State of South Carolina, to be with you on this occasion and to extend a welcome to our guests, who are here as the representatives of an association that has encircled the world—an association that has not only encircled the world, but the generosity of that association, and the good will of that association and the good works of that association are equal to the world itself.

The following quotations are taken from the addresses of the Secretary of War, Colonel Sanger, and Miss Boardman:

So, too, in the matter of charity, in the matter of fraternal brotherhood, in the matter of friendly feeling of one man toward another, of one woman toward another, it is necessary, if that feeling is to be given force, is to be given practical effect, that the machinery should be developed so that all the tears of sympathy that any misfortune awakens shall be gathered together in a flood, that carried on shall give force, a force in one blow to do something practical for the good of the person whose misfortune has awakened sympathy. That is the machinery which I conceive that the Red Cross proposes to furnish. So that those who have

a feeling for five minutes after, maybe—and sometimes the feeling does not last longer than that—may know that if in that five minutes it occurs to them that they would like to put ten dollars in a fund to help the Chinamen in China, or the negroes in Kingston, or our own people in San Francisco, they may know that in five minutes they can do it, because they know there is a machinery through which it can be efficiently and practically done. That is the object of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is the one world-wide manifestation of that spirit upon which all the nations of the earth have set the seal of their official endorsement.

The horrors of sack and pillage which blot the pages of mediæval history are now impossible among nations which may properly be called civilized, even when their bitterest passions are aroused; but war, with its attendant suffering, remains a possibility; and flood, pestilence and famine, those inscrutable dispensations of Providence, startle us with the suffering which they inevitably produce.

We of the Red Cross yield to no one in our earnest desire that war may be prevented; but we should be false to our duty if we failed to recognize the fact that in times past this country has found itself engaged in war, and has been sadly deficient in preparedness to care for the sick and the wounded; and that disaster and sickness have afflicted our people without it being possible to render promptly all the aid which the sufferers needed.

All who believe that it is one of this life's greatest privileges to help those who suffer must have rejoiced in the work of the International Conference which was held in Geneva last summer for the purpose of enlarging the scope of the Treaty of 1864; the Treaty of 1864 was the first attempt of the nations of the world to formulate by international agreement the rules governing the treatment of the sick and wounded in time of war, and to provide by international regulation for such treatment of hospitals, doctors and nurses as would lessen the suffering of the sick or wounded soldiers.

In the city of Geneva, Switzerland, last June, delegates from all the nations of the earth, except Turkey, assembled for the purpose of framing a new treaty, which would be broader and clearer and more effective than the original treaty, in accomplishing its humane and noble purposes.

In the Conference thirty-five nations were represented, and among the members were fifteen ambassadors, ministers and charge d'affaires; eighteen other members of the diplomatic and consular service; thirty-eight officers of the army, of whom twenty were of the medical corps; eight professors and publicists and four officers of the Red Cross.

As the result of their deliberations a treaty was framed and signed by the American delegates as plenipotentiaries, and has subsequently been ratified by the Senate.

This treaty is in the truest harmony with the great dominant spirit of the Red Cross in its efforts to alleviate suffering.

Colonel Sanger described in detail some of the provisions of the treaty and explained how they marked a great and decided advance over the Treaty of 1864. Continuing, he said:

I wish that you might all have seen the way in which the representatives of Japan, China, Persia, Siam and Corea joined with the republics of America and the nations of Europe in an earnest endeavor to frame a treaty which, while recognizing the rules of warfare, would at the same time embody the best spirit of humanity. We, in this country, who have already seen what splendid service the Red Cross can render to our own citizens in their time of great distress, must feel inspired and encouraged by the thought that the entire world has set is official stamp of approval upon the noble spirit which prompts the activities of the Red Cross; in

such work as the Red Cross is organized to do our country cannot and will not fall below the high standard which has been accepted by the entire world.

We will develop along broad and well trained lines as we go, but at present what we most need is a large membership throughout the country, so that in all States, Territories and colonies we may have an efficient and interested membership, ready to support the Society by their dollar a year dues, ready in case of local disaster to take in hand the relief work, or in case of war or great national calamity, like San Francisco, to cooperate intelligently under the direction of a central head in the necessary measures to be taken throughout the country.

Our Secretary of State, Mr. Root, in one of his brilliant South American speeches, said: "The conquering hero is admirable and to be greeted with huzzas, but the conquering march of an idea that makes for humanity is more admirable and more to be applauded."

Would a statesman of the time of Caesar have conceived that such a thought could be appreciated by mankind? The old world grows slowly but surely better, and a landmark in its progress is that noble "idea which makes for humanity," the Red Cross.

The great soldier, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the centenary of whose birth we celebrate to-day, said that "duty is the sublimest word in the English language," and can any duty be higher than the duty of the Red Cross, the duty to his country for him who holds her dear, the duty to humanity for him who loves his fellowmen?

Back of the death-dealing shot and shell of the field of battle, amidst the ruin and devastation of fire and flood, famine and disease, stands the Red Cross fighting for humanity against suffering and misery, despair and death. Its triumph to save, its victories won by mercy and sympathy its banner that of brotherly love, and truly may be said to it: "In hoc signo vinces."

On Sunday a Red Cross service was held at the beautiful old St Philips Church, a special prayer written for the occasion by Bishop Capers of South Carolina was read, appropriate hymns were sung, and a Red Cross sermon preached by the rector.

Those of the Red Cross officials who were fortunate enough to be able to accept the delightful hospitality of Charleston feel that their own work as well as the interests of the State Branch has been greatly stimulated by this experience.